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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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NOTCHES SHOW THE WAY

WORKERS AIDED IN MARCHING TO PROGRESS.

Mrs. Creighton's Sidelight on Who Own the Stocks and Shares—Chicago "Provoker" Gets in Its Work—Chance for N. Y. Volkszeitung to Shed Light.

Mrs. Creighton, the wife of the late Bishop of London, has just delivered—unwittingly, of course—a broadside blow to the industrial system her spouse defended. In an article in the London Financial Review of Reviews on the recent rubber boom, she explains as follows the number of women's names appearing among the investors: "Of these also possibly some held the shares in name only, and the actual investor was a male relative, for in making allotments in shares which are much run after it is quite a common practice for the applicants to use the names of wife or daughters, sisters or aunts, or even of their domestic servants, to get as large an allotment as possible." In the face of such testimony, what becomes of articles like that lately in the New York Financial Chronicle, purporting to show, by the number of investors' names on the books, "how we all own the railroads"?

Good for the Chicago "Provoker"! Its influence is being felt by the leadership of its Socialist party. No sooner did "The Provoker" of last September 22nd mention the specific charges brought by Miss Flaherty against the S. P. National Secretary J. Mahlon Barnes "as to Barnes' drunkenness, his female associations, his neglect of his official duties, party records, and the promulgation within the party of the Free Love theory and practice"—no sooner did "The Provoker" come out with this broadside when the S. P. Headquarters issues its "Weekly Bulletin," dated September 24, containing the announcement that a leaflet entitled "The Free Lovers," written by Mr. Robert Hunter, is ready for distribution. That was prompt harkening to "The Provoker's" charge. It is to be hoped that Mr. Hunter's leaflet is illustrated, exhibiting the photos of at least some of the leading S. P. Free Lovers; in which case it is to be hoped that the photo was not forgotten of Mr. Herman Schleuter, of course a violent opposer of the unity of Socialist forces in the land, and Editor in chief of the New Yorker "Volkszeitung," whose beastliness, even crasser than his ignorance, has smutted many a German proletarian home in this vicinity; bars that individual from every decent threshold; and, through the office he holds, places Socialism under a cloud.

Right, for once, and profoundly right is J. Pierpont Morgan. Right he is to leave in disgust the Episcopal Convention, now being held in Cincinnati, during the debate on "twentieth century miracles." Right is J. P. M. to snort at having clerical miracles extolled, when the real, the actual twentieth century miracles are all performed by Capital. What miracle performed at any time by clerical hands can hold a candle to the miracles performed at the Stock Exchange where fortunes are made out of nothing, and that, without the help of incantations!?

The "New Yorker Volkszeitung" of the 8th of this month declares there must "Klarheit geschaffen werden" (light be thrown) upon the thoroughly damaging revelations that the Chicago "Provoker" is making of the acts of turpitude that leading Socialist party men are guilty of with the knowledge and connivance of the S. P. national executive.

Aye, indeed, there must be and is going to be "Klarheit." And the "Klarheit" should extend to the Volkszeitung Corporation. No "stop thief!" cry should protect the crier for "Klarheit."

Klarheit—upon the reason why, when all other, even capitalist papers, gave full accounts of the death of a working woman through the act of one of the agents of the installment plant furniture dealer Baumann, who advertised in the "Volkszeitung," that paper hushed up the evil deed.

Klarheit—upon how the signatures were collected for the Socialist party nominations in 1900, and what connection the Volkszeitung Corporation had with the article that appeared at the time in the Republican William Barnes Jr.'s paper, the "Albany Journal" booming the said S. P., and denouncing the Socialist Labor Party ticket.

Klarheit—upon the connection between the unfavorable brewers' contracts and the simultaneous appearance of a column of advs. from Breweries in the "Volkszeitung."

Klarheit—upon the insistance by the "Volkszeitung" that the Daily People lied, etc., when the Daily People announced and proved the guilty fusion in St. Louis between the S. P. leaders and the Republican and Democratic parties, an act for which the S. P. membership of Missouri has just suspended the guilty persons from the party.

Klarheit—upon the dark spot of such a man as Herman Schleuter being allowed by the Corporation to continue to discredit the character of the Labor Movement by keeping him in the conspicuous post of Editor.

Klarheit—upon the conduct of the "Volkszeitung's" creature and organizer of the S. P. Local in this county, Edw. F. Cassidy in confidently declaring that the charges against the St. Louis corruptionists "will fall to pieces," even now after the Missouri S. P. membership has examined the dark affair, confirmed The People's charges, and convicted and suspended the corruptionists.

Klarheit—upon how it comes that the "Volkszeitung," which once enjoyed the respect of the German workers of New York and had a circulation of about 25,000, has since earned the contempt of the German workers to the point of its circulation dropping below 5,000.

Klarheit by all means upon all this and many more subjects.

Like men, like women; like women like men. A young woman, the news reports withhold her name, who visited some of the officers, friends of hers, on the battleship Kansas in Hudson River on the 2nd of this month, slipped in the act of leaving the ship and fell in the water. An Ensign and a marine jumped in to save her. They succeeded. She was brought ashore, but the marine lost his life in the attempt and was drowned. While efforts were being made to save the drowning man whom the current was carrying away, the young woman cried out that she had lost a $350 diamond ring and wanted her ring to be looked for. On being told: "Leave us alone, madam; there is a man drowning. Can't you see we are busy?" she shrieked: "I don't care. What do I care about a common sailor? I want my ring. It is worth more than a sailor." Like men, like women—such are the women whom men, trained to slaughter, attract. Like women, like men.

With apologies to the shades of Samson, good old Samson of thrilling Philistine stories, it must be said that Tommy—I—I—I is rehearsing Samson's final work to perfection—both to the settlement of himself and to the thorough exposure of the Socialist party leaders who are the violent opposers of the unity of Socialist forces in America. Mr. Morgan's Chicago "Provoker" is a veritable Samson embracing and tearing down the pillars of the Philistine S. P. Temple; and causing the roof and walls of the same to crash down upon and crush the unclean Philistine leaders—and Tommy—I—I—I along with them, seeing that, from every other sentence that Mr. Morgan utters, there peeps forth the fact that his quarrel with the S. P. leaders is not for their misdeeds, which he would gladly have tolerated and participated in, but with their declining to share Tommy—I—I—I's paranoiac opinion of himself.

The "Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trades" is brimming over with admiration, expressed in flaring headlines, for "A Model Labor Union." What did this paragon of unionism do? Did it rip the mask off the pretense of the identity of interest between capital and labor? Did it set in motion a plan to unite all the splintered crafts into one body against their common exploiter? Perish the thought! It "won a strike of ten weeks without asking benefits."

Among the cumulating evidences of the "growth of the Socialist party," cow-tail-like—downward, is the news that comes from Iowa that that party, until two years ago on the official ballot, has despite all capitalist booming lost its standing and now has to go back to petitions. Having lost the only thing it had—votes, what's left of the Iowa bubble, yclept Socialist party?

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

HEARST OR THE S. L. P.

There are no six political parties—Republican, Democratic, Prohibitionist, Independence League (Hearst), Socialist Labor, and Socialist (without the Labor)—in this State and this campaign. There are just two—the Independence League and the Socialist Labor Party.

This is no swaggerer's braggadocio.

Although well aware that many are the young Socialists among the rank of the Socialist party who are bound to come over to the S. L. P.; although knowing that still a very many times vaster number of Socialists still "in solution" among the old party voters can not choose but to crystallize as S. L. P. militants; although these and numerous other and kindred facts point to the assured victory of the S. L. P., the proper consideration of the same facts establishes that the victory of the S. L. P. can not come this year, or the next. Strenuous as the S. L. P. may and does work to secure suffrage support, it is to-day essentially a party of the future, hence a party of propaganda—hence a party engaged in laying foundations.

Identically with the Hearst party. A miss being as good as a mile, the Hearst party is as incapable now of triumph at the ballot box as the S. L. P.; and exactly as the S. L. P. the Hearst party is, on its part, a party of the future. The two, the S. L. P. and the Hearst party, are the two parties destined to survive; they are bound to divide among themselves the conflicting forces of the land, now scattered about; they are bound to gather under their banners the one the forces of the Revolution, the other the forces of Reaction—and to fight out the battle.

The six existing parties fall, accordingly into two categories—parties of the past, and parties of the future.

Among the parties of the past are the Democratic and Republican parties with their petty satellites of the Prohibition and so-called Socialist party. The light of many a star that is extinct continues to shine for a while. Such extinct stars are the Republican and Democratic parties. They seem in possession; in a way, they are; they seem powerful, so they are, in a way; nevertheless their foundation is gone. The readiness with which the Democratic party transformed itself into a conservative affair; the turmoil within the Republican party to transform itself into a Progressive concern prove the fact of both having become rootless.

The party of Hearst, by denouncing the crimes of the two parties of capital, while itself remaining a capitalist party, is bound to make propaganda for the idea that a capitalist party can be without being smirched with corruption; and that is certain to bring about a new capitalist alignment. With the vanishing of the old parties of capital there can not choose but to vanish also the Prohibition party, set up by the Democratic to draw votes away from the Republican, and the so-called Socialist party, set up by the Republican to draw votes away from the Democratic party.

Whoever has eyes to see, undimmed and unwatered by the dust of the conflict that now rages, will throw his weight either into the scale of the Hearst party or into that of the S. L. P. These are the rising parties—they are the parties of the future—the party of Caesarism as the only anti-Socialist solution of the existing state of Disorder, and salvation from Anarchy; or the S. L. P., the party of Socialism as the only anti-Caesar solution to the existing Social Question.

TOLEDO SWINGS IN LINE

UNFURLS SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY BANNER AND BLAZES AWAY

Paul Dinger for Three Hours Shells the Enemy to the Delight of Workers—Bane of Socialist Party Turned on by Craft Unionists.

Toledo, O., October 12.—The members of the Socialist Labor Party here have unfurled the Party's banner and from beneath it sent out their message to the workingmen of the city. And the reception which the Party met was inspiring. Paul Dinger of Detroit was the speaker and he certainly delivered an excellent speech. Owing, however, to the fact that the party has no organization in this city as yet, we can not expect to reap as much benefit from this agitation as otherwise could be secured. But this is no damper, for things are about turning favorable for the S. L. P.

The industries within the confines of the city of Toledo are run just the same as capitalist industries anywhere else: to exploit the workers to the limit of their endurance. On the other hand, a small percentage of the workers "own their own homes," or a small equity in them, which is regarded as the same thing. This has the effect of turning these workers into a kind of middle class landlord. And the remaining percentage of workers are vainly scraping and scrambling for "homes." Result: the wage worker is driven unto death in the stores, factories and other industries, engaged in chasing that will-o'-the-wisp in his spare moments. The working man has little time left for education.

These local economic conditions reflect themselves politically at the ballot box, and for years the independent party, a half-breed between local Democrats and Republicans, has had full sway in the City Hall. Some of the workers who have experienced all the vicissitudes of chasing the will-o'-the-wisp are hungry for a change. The Socialist Labor Party being absent or nearly so, from the field it could not receive the support of these workers, and so they drift into some other party. Thus a number drifted into the Socialist party. But a few months, sometimes a year, very seldom more, of S. P.-ism is sufficient to put these workers into a lethargy and indifference from which there is a difficult awakening.

This year the craft unions, tired of having their members vote with the S. P.-ites, nominated candidates and put on their tickets prominent and active craft unionists. These candidates have the endorsement of the Independent party. The Socialist party, which is all things to all men, with its "boring from within only" policy, has secured a good many adherents from the ranks of the old line unions. The leaders of the Socialist party, a mixture of middle class muddle heads on one hand, and will-o'-the-wisp chasing workingmen on the other, have visions of impending disaster. Not only are votes at stake, but what is more, they will lose dues! What a nightmare! No wonder those "leaders" are going around with tears in their eyes and looking for sympathy among the rank and file, which latter is also in a quandary as to what to do. Can no one give them a solution? Here are craft unionists who are S. P.-ites, and S. P.-ites who are craft unionists; and here are independent craft union candidates asking the votes of S. P.-ites, and S. P.-ites candidates asking the vote of craft unionists; truly laughable were it not so serious.

It is no wonder then that the instinct of these honest workingmen prompts them to cry out, "Traitors! Where have you led us?"

No wonder, therefore, that the sight of an S. L. P. banner hoisted in the midst of all this chaos is a matter of relief to these honest men; no wonder the least word that escapes from the lips of an S. L. P. speaker is eagerly drunk in by a mass of workingmen who are anxious to hear more of this revolutionary party's message.

Last Saturday night the S. P. "leaders," along with the craft union fakirs, were cowed into silence by an S. L. P. speaker who answered their bombardment of questions for one whole hour after a speech of two hours duration. Paul Dinger met the questions until the Pattersons, the Shanes, the Eagans, the Braggs, the Millers, and their emissaries retreated like whipped curs, one by one, into the dark of the night.

The Socialist Labor Party remained to the last, giving out all leaflets and papers we had on hand, besides selling nearly all of the pamphlets that could be gathered by the different members. More meetings are being arranged for.

Octave M. Held.

ORDER WEEKLY PEOPLE BUNDLES.

The Weekly People of October 29 will contain an excellent speech by James H. Arnold, of Louisville, Ky., in which he deals with the treacherous attitude of the Socialist party on the trade union question, and exposes acts of infamy which that party supports. This is a good article to place in the hands of workingmen and even S. P. men. Send in your orders.

100 copies, $1; 500 copies, $3.75; 1,000 copies, $5.

WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

REBUKE FOR "BOBBY" HUNTER.

Connecticut State Labor Federation Doesn't Want to Hear S. P.

Danbury, Conn., October 17.—At the session of the Connecticut State Federation of Labor last week, the delegates refused to hear an address by Robert Hunter, Socialist party candidate for governor.

A number of resolutions were presented, some of which criticised the members of the Connecticut delegation in congress for their attitude toward the laboring men.

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KATZ COVERS WISCONSIN

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ORGANIZER'S PROPAGANDA TOUR.

Finds Wage Workers Sympathetic to S. L. P. When Hearing Real Message of Socialism—Uncovers Social Democrats' Disfranchisement of S. L. P. Voters.

Winona, Minn., October 13.—My last report published in The People was from the State of Indiana. Since then I covered two other States, Michigan and Wisconsin. Comrade F. H. Hitchcock wrote up the conditions and agitational work at Detroit and Albert Schnabel of Milwaukee promised to write to the Daily People about our propaganda work in that city. I am therefore reporting all meetings outside of Detroit and Milwaukee and other agitational work and also a general description of the ground covered by me. There are also here some observations of the Milwaukee grand chief of the Social Democratic party, Mr. Victor L. Berger.

In Detroit and Lansing, Mich., I found the workers very sympathetic with the Socialist Labor Party, especially those employed in the automobile shops. Both Detroit's and Lansing's main industry is that of automobile manufacture.

The workmen in this industry are recognizing the necessity of industrial organization.

The officers of the Industrial Workers of the World, though they are not men with national and international reputations, are doing consistent work. The noon-hour meetings in front of the factory gates proved the very best method of agitation. It is the best method to advertize in-door meetings and reach the rank and file of the working class.

The city of Kenosha was my first stopping place in the State of Wisconsin. Kenosha is a nice little city on the shores of the great Michigan lake. It has not yet been made famous by any kind or brand of lager beer, nor by the election of a Social Democratic mayor. But it is an industrial town. The largest tannery in the land is in Kenosha, and the workingmen employed there are being terribly exploited. The wages are from seven to eleven dollars per week.

I held three successful meetings there, and was assisted by Karl Oberheu of Milwaukee, the S. L. P. State organizer of Wisconsin. At one of the meetings we secured three yearly subs to The People. Oberheu also sold fifty pamphlets at the three meetings held.

At Racine, Wis., again three meetings were held and literature sold and subs secured. We had a number of Social Democrats at the last meeting held there which made it very interesting. Some of our S. D. P.-ers wanted to know why I came to Wisconsin "where the S. D. P. is strong and about to elect the whole State ticket." Of course they were told that since I was on the route through the various States, I quite naturally came to Wisconsin too, it certainly not being my fault that the State of Wisconsin is in the United States. Besides, they were in need of S. L. P. talk and literature more in Wisconsin than elsewhere.

The workers in the Lewis Mitchel motor works were out on strike when I arrived at Racine. I went up to their meeting, which was being addressed by the Social Democratic Assemblyman and A. F. of L. State organizer, F. Weber. Mr. Weber, the Honorable Mr. Weber spoke in much the same way as the Tammany Hall Assemblyman Sam Prince did years ago. He advised the workers to organize in their crafts, pay dues and be otherwise good boys. If Weber is a good sample of the lawmakers elected on the Social Democratic ticket, the capitalist class need not be disturbed.

At Sheboygan, Wis., I held two in-door meetings and one open air meeting. At the hall meetings I spoke in German. Any way, that part of the country is as German as some villages in southern Illinois, where even the colored folks can speak "hoch Deutsch" and "platt Deutsch."

This city of Sheboygan is the place where about six years ago a Mr. Born was elected mayor on the Social Democratic ticket. He received 1,700 votes. Since that time the Social Democratic vote went down to 300 votes, and Mr. Born the once victorious standard bearer of the Social Democratic party, is back again in the Republican ranks.

I distributed several thousand leaflets in these towns, showing the difference between the Socialist Labor Party and the S. P.

Even in smaller towns, like Wausau, Wis., I held excellent meetings where a lot of pamphlets were sold, and always some subscribers to the Party press secured.

Comrades all over may be interested to know how things look in a city where the municipal government is in the hands of "Socialists." The working class conditions in the factories and at their homes are as bad as elsewhere. Of course that goes without saying. But even where the arm of a city administration can reach, there is not the slightest difference. The streets are as clean as in Jersey City and no cleaner. The street cars are as overcrowded during rush hours as in other towns. And the Milwaukee R. R. and Light Company has well paid ads. in Berger's Milwaukee issues of his papers, just as the Philadelphia Street Car Company has in the S. P. "Tageblatt" there.

The campaign is in full swing and the S. D. P. has the town placarded with posters that have the pictures of the candidates. Below Berger's and Gaylord's pictures are written these words: "You need Social Democrats in Congress to reduce the cost of living."

The vote of the Socialist Labor Party was very light at the last State election, and small wonder it is. Voting machines are used in Milwaukee in all voting places. The Socialist Labor Party had 3,500 votes in Milwaukee the first year that these machines were used, at that time the candidates of the S. L. P. appeared in the fifth vertical column, and every voter had an opportunity to vote the S. L. P. ticket straight by pushing the knob or lever at the head of that column. But after that election Mr. Berger declared that this would not happen again, and it did not. At the following election the S. L. P. column was locked, that is, no one had an opportunity to vote for the S. L. P. candidates as at the previous election by pushing the lever at the head of the ticket. But every one who wanted to vote the Socialist Labor Party candidates was obliged to either open the machine by pushing the lever at the head of the column of some other party or by pushing a lever at the bottom of the machine, and in either case, push the lever at each individual candidate of our party. In other words, it required a Philadelphia lawyer to understand the method how to vote the S. L. P. ticket. All other parties, of course including Berger's party, could and can now vote a straight or split ticket by simply pushing the lever at the head of the column of their respective column. But the lever controlling the S. L. P. column remained locked every election as Berger threatened. This was done by the powers that be upon the ground that the S. L. P. was not an official party.

I read the election laws but they do not contain any clause as to the modus operandi of voting machines. I submitted the matter to the Secretary of State and he himself admitted that if the law is interpreted relative to independent parties as it was in the case of the

(Continued on page two.)

BADGE OF CIVILIZATION

"HOME" OF LONDON'S DESTITUTE CONSISTS OF TROUGHS

Medland Hall Provides 300 Boxes Nightly for Men, Weary with Search of Work and Penniless, to Sleep In—All Ages and Trades Represented.

London, October 16.—One of the most terrible sights in all London is to be seen every night in Medland Hall, a shelter in the Ratcliff Highway where most suffering members of the working class, the army of the dispossessed, or, rather, the small proportion of them who can find room—obtain bread and a night's lodging free of charge.

The place is filled every night. There is room for 300 men in the sleeping boxes that are provided, and last year 111,773 men were fed and lodged, while 68,347 were supplied with a supper of bread, and 31,810 obtained breakfast. The cost of all this was only about $7,500, the expense for each man being three cents.

Medland Hall was founded by the London Congregational Union nineteen years ago. The men who seek its hospitality come from all kinds of occupations. Last year they included one doctor, four actors, three artists, and a poet. In a recent issue of the Graphic, Philip Gibbs gives a vivid description of a visit to the hall. In concluding it he says: "There were many young men in those dormitories of despair, and I think the sight of them was more awful than that of the old fellows who breathed wheezingly through open mouths with toothless gums. It is not good when young men lay down their arms in the struggle of life and crawl into a free coffin for a night's sleep. The failure of old age is less pitiful.

"That they were here at all was a proof of utter destitution. The men who go to the Salvation Army night shelters pay 2d., 3d., or 5d. for a supper and a night's lodging. At Medland Hall no charge of any kind is made. There are free coffins for living men, and a supper of hot cocoa and fresh bread.

"For three nights a man who has nothing but the rags in which he stands may get food and warmth, and shelter to give him a little strength and a little hope. Turned out each morning at dawn he may go tramping for work, and, if he finds it, Medland Hall will shelter him for another week, until he has drawn his first wage. But if, when the third night has passed, he is still without a job, the doors are closed to him, until three months have gone, and the wolf gets very close to his heels.

"So to Medland Hall comes every night in the year an army of over 300 men, weak with hunger, weary with long tramping, agonized for want of sleep, and too much tamed by the lash of life to be fierce, as hungry animals are fierce. They are of all trades and professions, laborers and clerks, acrobats, whose limbs have become stiff, and clowns who have lost their mirthfulness, hostlers who have given place to chauffeurs, ticket-of-leave men, engineers, hair dressers, waiters, cabinet makers, and hawkers. A doctor who once had a West End practice, the son of a British General, an Australian who worked his passage to London and found his trip end in the streets of starvation, and many poor devils down on their luck have knocked at the door of Medland Hall, Stepney, and slept in one of the wooden boxes."

In a paragraph which reflects the common known fact that such utter deprivation drives people to crime, the writer adds:

"This Hotel Metropole of Misery is supported by voluntary subscriptions and is badly in need of funds. Perhaps it is worth some people's while to send a guinea or two to an institution where, in free coffins, those who are hunted by the devils of despair may get a little sleep, undisturbed by the bull-eye lanterns of the night police."

1200 Metal-Workers Strike.

Philadelphia, October 16.—One thousand metal workers went on strike yesterday for an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of 36 cents an hour. The men at present work ten hours and some receive only $10 a week. About twelve manufacturers of gas fixtures are affected. The strikers are led by George Leary, International Vice President of the Metal Workers' Union.

INSIDE THE SWITCHMEN'S STRIKE

HOW THE PURE AND SIMPLE BELL-WETHERS LED THE WORKERS TO BOSSES' SLAUGHTER BLOCK—VAIN BOASTS AND EMPTY PROMISES PUT FORTH IN PLACE OF SOLID LEADERSHIP AND SOUND INSTRUCTION.

As the switchmen's strike, begun on the 30th of November, 1909, and voted off on April 14, 1910, is now past history, I would like to place on record a little of the inside history of that deplorable affair.

The rank and file of the switchmen's union should now have their officers right where they want them, for these false leaders led the striking switchmen to slaughter just as the well fed and well groomed sheep with bells on their necks lead the other sheep to the butcher's block. All through the strike slick talkers of both the labor and the political stripe flocked to our meetings to instil into the already misguided minds of the strikers false theories and delusions, and to congratulate us on our sobriety and good behavior as well as good fortune in having such honest, fearless, and businesslike leaders. They assured us of victory if we followed them faithfully.

Of all who appeared before us during the four months and fourteen days that the strike lasted, only two, lawyer Monehen and Prof. Keaten of Minneapolis, were worth the attention given them.

Of the others, F. T. Hawley, president of the union, was the plum. He made a great show of not being able to speak from a platform as he said he "got his training in the old Knights of Labor, where the speaking was always done from the floor." Neither could he speak with his coat on, always removing it, even when addressing mass meetings where ladies were present.

A fair idea of Hawley's line of talk may be gathered from the following phrases: "I would not exchange positions with President Taft; I would rather be at the head of you switchmen fighting for honor, wife, children, home and organized labor, than President of the United States." "I am a fighter. I can't help it, I am Irish." "I am heart and soul in this move. I will raise your wages, I will hand you a glorious victory." "I can put up arguments against any man." "They used to call me the fighting switchman; now they call me the fighting leader." "Stand loyal and I will bring you success." "I will not be satisfied until the switchmen receive $8 for eight hours' work." "I am here to lead you to success." "I will brand any man a scab who deserts." "If the R. R. officials had ever done any switching they would give us what we are asking for." "This is a fight of millions against men, and I am not displaying any Socialistic tendencies when I say that they can not switch cars without switchmen." "If you will show the R. R. managers that you will stand by me victory is yours." "When I see that all hope of winning the strike is gone I will be honest enough to tell you so, and advise you to vote it off."

After a long absence Hawley said "that it had been rumored that he had left the city, to which he replied that he had been too long in labor's cause to desert now." At this meeting he also declared that the union board of directors in Buffalo was arranging for an appropriation of $15,000 to be paid out as strike benefits, and that $132,000 was still in the treasury at our disposal, and could be used when needed. In fact, however, when but $11,000 had been secured, the State insurance laws of New York prohibited the use of the balance for any purpose other than securing the policyholders. This information was imparted to us several weeks later, to pacify those who were demanding relief from that source. Hawley now told how his heart bled for the women and children, and how it would not do for him to have a large sum of his money in his pocket, as everybody around the hotel knew what a big heart he had. Several times during the fore part of the strike he declared that the R. R. Department of the A. F. of L. was at his disposal, that an "injury to one was an injury to all," and that he would "pull the string" at the opportune time—meaning thereby that he would call out the freight handlers, telegraphers, machinists, boilermakers, etc.—when in fact he knew in his heart that there was no string to pull and no opportune time coming.

After the strike had dragged along for some time and the enthusiasm which his presence used to produce began to wane, he, like the quack of old, tried a new trick. He told of an alleged interview with some one over the telephone, in which the mysterious person said that he supposed that he, Hawley, would be the next to skip out as Perham did. "I forgot myself for a minute," proceeded Hawley. "I overstepped the dignity of my office as your president and said over the 'phone: 'You — — —, if I had you here I would wipe the floor with you.'" Then he added, "And if that man is at this meeting I will try it now, as old a man as I am." The applause was deafening.

Hawley successfully blocked every step taken by the rank and file to recognize that the cause was lost and bring the struggle to an end. He claimed that he was sole judge as to when the men should vote on the matter. At another time he boasted that he had nothing to lose in the defeat of the strike, as he had so arranged his affairs that he had "something to fall back on"; that it was the strikers who had everything to lose in deserting.

He was a rare visitor at meetings. To call often would be to get stale. In spite of his hotel's being within six blocks of our hall, he would remain away for weeks at a time. Toward the latter part of the conflict he would be accompanied by four or more other big chiefs, all heavy cigar smokers, who would fill the front part of the hall so full of smoke that they could not be seen.

Another character thrown up to prominence in the struggle was third vice-president Harshberger. His favorite declaration was: "The A. F. of L. is with us to a man, morally, financially and physically. The railroad companies will have to defeat the entire A. F. of L., two and one half million strong, before they beat the switchmen." This was always accompanied by a very vigorous pounding of the table.

On April 2nd, when the strike was on for over four months, Harshberger spoke to a few strikers with as much confidence of winning as in the beginning. He said the miners had very little money in their treasury before their strike, but at the end they had $1,500,000, all of which was contributed by A. F. of L. organizations and the reason the same was not done for us was that they were afraid we were going to break ranks. In reply to a criticism he said that he knew of no other form of organization than the present except Industrial Unionism, and that "had never done anybody any good."

Geo. B. Howley, president of the State Federation of Labor, was a frequent and theatrical orator at our meetings, but even he was far outdone by President Garfield of the Retail Clerks. This gentleman became a great favorite, his name being placed upon the roll call. So earnest did he become in his desire that we win the strike, and so angry at the railroad corporations for not giving in to us, that he would at times be overcome with emotion and effect as well as lack of breath, and cease speaking for a minute, raising his eyes to the ceiling in search of words with which to express his feelings. At one time he said he wanted to see the railroad men's organizations so closely affiliated that no power on earth could break through their ranks, but "not so powerful that they would be a monarchy." He even had the hardihood to relate the experiences of the Northern Pacific car men's committee receiving $6 per day for forty days spent in St. Paul fixing up a schedule with their railroad officials, only to learn later that they had gained nothing, that they had been "buffaloed." Then, said he, they called a meeting to consider further action and invited him to speak—which he promised to do "if they agreed not to violate their contract" of being buffaloed. "Why in the name of God," he says he told them, "do you want to break your own contract? Take your medicine until it expires," He was very much given to story telling, several of them being contributed at each meeting.

William McEwen, who holds the office of State Labor Commissioner, was also a favorite among the strikers. He kept us well informed of his activity in our behalf in deporting the imported strike breakers. On one occasion he told of a young Swede who had been picked up by an employment agent in New York two days after landing, and shipped here with only 25 cents in his pockets. The young fellow refused to scab, and was turned adrift to walk the streets until picked up by him, fed in his own home, at the family table, and then sent to Minneapolis in care of one of his deputies with instructions to find employment for him. He also told how every Swede learned the principles of Abe Lincoln before he departed from his native land, and how loyally a Norwegian car inspector and a Swedish engineer fought in the A. R. U. strike of 1894. Clever McEwen! He knows very well that the Scandinavian vote is absolutely necessary for election in this State. He did his best throughout to help the others hoodwink us with hopes of victory.

President Hoffman of the Cigarmakers' Union also entertained us with his pure and simple philosophy, telling us of parlor conferences and advising us to show the public that we were of "some use to society" by taking a hand in all popular movements, particularly the anti-tuberculosis fight. Just as though switching cars was of no benefit to the nation! But the pure and simple switchmen could not see the infamy of such language.

Still another star performer imported to bamboozle us was President Flanery of the Freight Handlers' Union. He told us that we were on our way to Industrial Emancipation, that we were not satisfied with the living of a slave but wanted the living of a free born American. He also reminded us of the various ways the A. F. of L. would help us as it did Mitchell. He became quite worked up and stagey over his platitudes.

County Attorney Ryan thought we "ought to have a fairer share of the reward of our labor." Another office holder said that we should receive "our share of the wealth we ourselves created." One Kelly, president of the local freight handlers' union, would hold the floor for one and a half hours at a time endeavoring to discuss the labor question, but never uttered enough connectedly to quote.

The Debs Socialists were also in evidence with their absurdities, such as: "If you vote right next election you will never have another strike" (leaving the poor switchmen to believe that all they had to do was to go into the booth on election day, make a dozen or so of crosses with a pencil, and their emancipation would be accomplished). "We don't believe in dividing the people into the Capitalist Class and the Working Class" (but even the least well posted of the strikers agreed with the writer that that had been accomplished long ago). The post office and the public schools were also harped upon as examples of Socialism. Great stress was laid upon the terrible consequences of scabbing. They told how it would follow the guilty ones to their graves and go down to their children and their children's children to at least the fourth generation; but never a word about the yard clerk, the section man, the engineer, the brakeman, etc., who by their remaining at work made it possible for the scab switchmen to do efficient work, nor of the union engineers, firemen, conductors, and brakemen who took trains out of the affected yards, switched them at small stations along the road, and brought trains made up by themselves at the same places into the yards manned by strike breakers, in such a manner as to be easily disposed of by the imported switchmen. To speak of these glaring instances would be to expose their own trickery and criminality in training a small portion of the men engaged on a railroad to think they could win in a contest with millions of money supported by all the other men in the service. It was often repeated that our strike was a fight of "millions against men," but as to how we should be organized to meet those millions successfully they were as silent as the grave.

"Secrecy" was a straw continually grasped by the drowning "labor leaders." Every move was shrouded beneath its folds. "To be forewarned is to be forearmed" was their slogan; and as each move, with its promises of victory, fizzled out, new desertions were reported, and the strikers were allowed to guess as to the outcome and await the raising of the curtain for the next act. The announcement of F. T. Hawley's flying trip to Cincinnati to confer with the Great White Father of the labor movement, Samuel Gompers, was hailed with wonderful enthusiasm; which gradually waned to a state of disappointment. All that that expensive journey yielded was Samuel's guarantee of sympathy.

Still another spectacular but fruitless performance was the assembling of the R. R. Department of the A. F. of L. to consider the calling of a general strike of the affiliated organizations, which did not materialize. Many days were spent behind closed doors, while daily the loyal switchmen suffered agonizing suspense. Finally the gathering culminated in a conference between the strike leaders, the railroad officials, and the Governor, in the latter's office. This added several more days of terrible anxiety to the men's already unbearable burden, and ended with the railroad officials the victors. The union misleaders then decided to send President Perham to Washington to intercede with Taft and the Interstate Commerce Commission in our behalf, but he never returned; he evidently recognized the foolhardiness of the entire procedure and thought it best to stay away. After spending $27 for telegrams in a frantic effort to locate him, Harshberger and Flanery were dispatched on a wild goose chase after him. But he could not be induced to come again to St. Paul to call the railroad department together a second time, so it was accomplished without his presence and like the first it was also a failure. By this time the strikers were feeling very keenly the need of the financial assistance that had been promised to the tune of $40 per month for married men and $20 for the single ones. The $11,000 dragged out of the Grand Lodge proved only a drop in the bucket, and on January 18th, one month and eighteen days after the strike had been called, the announcement was made that no $40 or $20 would be paid. This was the cause of many desertions on the part of men who at heart were honest and sincere but could not withstand the hardships of idleness in the face of certain defeat; for at this time the small merchants, who had learned of the promise of monthly benefits being withdrawn, began to crowd the men severely.

Time at this stage of the game was dragging exceedingly heavily on the men who refused to scab, and the chief "leaders" were given the tip that something had to be done. Accordingly George Howley appeared before us and told of a trip he was to take to the western part of the strike territory, predicting the best of news on his return. But the net result of that expenditure of union dues was to increase the depths of despair of the men who had given up all hope of victory. The possibility of securing employment at their calling was becoming less each day that the strike was prolonged, as the imported switchmen were familiarizing themselves with their duties and becoming more proficient every day. But Hawley would not allow any step to be taken by the men toward calling the strike off. Although he engaged at the outset Daniel W. Lawler, a prominent lawyer who was also Mayor of St. Paul, to look after our legal rights it remained for a Minneapolis lawyer to discover a law on the statute books which provided for an arbitration board whose duty it was to settle all questions arising between employers and employes, whose findings would be binding on both sides. This board was convened, but did only a little shadow sparring, as the railroad officials would not enter the ring with them, saying that there was no strike, that business was normal, and that they had more switchmen than they needed.

This farce dragged on until the strikers' patience became well nigh exhausted, and to stem the tide of revolt the ring masters called the Trades and Labor Assemblies of the Twin Cities together to pretend to call a general strike. But the few delegates who answered the crack of the whip refused to perform, and when the writer told the hopeful ones that they could stake their lives against a doughnut that there would be no such strike, the "leaders" stated that their purpose was to intimidate one member of the arbitration board who was a large contractor, thinking that he would act in our behalf rather than have his employes go on strike. But that bluff went the way of the preceding ones and added to the gloom of the few men who were still standing loyal.

It always seemed to take an age for these stunts to work themselves out to a point where the bewildered men could behold their folly. The "leaders'" cry at all times was, "Wait until next Sunday," or "next Wednesday," or "a week from Saturday." For four months and fourteen days the strikers suffered one siege of great expectation, anxiety and finally disappointment, after another. It reminded the writer of the picture of a politician riding in a buggy holding at the end of a fishpole a bundle of oats labeled "promises" in front of a galloping horse representing the voters. The poor horse never reached the oats, neither did the strikers receive the many times foretold victory.

While the leaders were excessively smoking expensive cigars and otherwise living extravagantly at the Foley Hotel, or enjoying sleeping car trips across the country, many of the strikers were pleading for bread for their wives and children, and were either told that the funds were exhausted or given checks for as little as $2. Most all the entertainers referred to Hawley as the George Washington of our time and compared his loyal followers with the barefooted soldiers of Valley Forge.

Just before mailing this letter I witnessed the Labor Day parade. Two of the misleaders who appeared before us most prominently rode in carriages—Garfield with the Governor, and the president of the Trades and Labor Assembly with the Mayor.

During the long spell of idleness caused by the strike I attended several discourses on the labor question delivered by Rev. John Ryan, lecturer at the Roman Catholic Seminary in this city. In one of these he said that the trade union movement as it was constituted in this country was one of the greatest barriers against Socialism, and advised the Catholics to join it and do what they could to keep it in the straight course and above all to avoid theorizing.

This may work for a while. But woe to the Hawleys, the Harshbergers, and the rest when the workers get their eyes open.

A Kicker.

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CAL. LABOR FEDERATION

HOLDS STATE CONVENTION AND BOOTS THE S. P.

Stitt Wilson, Socialist Party Gubernatorial Candidate, Refused Endorsement—Aside from That Convention Does Little of Moment to Working Class.

Los Angeles, Calif., October 7.—The California State Federation of Labor met in this city yesterday and transacted business such as a Socialist might expect from a capitalist trade union. There were present some delegates who are Socialist party members. They tacitly consented to all the inane measures adopted by the pure and simplers; the S. P.'s object was to secure a boost for Stitt Wilson, their candidate for Governor, and they got nothing.

The delegates adopted resolutions in favor of holding a Panama-America Exposition in San Francisco in 1915, and to bond the State $9,000,000 for a San Francisco sea wall.

Mrs. Howells, a California organizer for the International Women's Label League, spoke a few words. She said that if women who spend four-fifths of the wages would buy union label goods all would be well. She never said a word about restoring the four-fifths of the product of which the workers are robbed in the workshops, and of course, was not concerned in demanding this back for labor.

Delegate Wilson of the Typographical Union reported that $4,000 had been expended the last fiscal year on the agitation for Asiatic Exclusion, and he asked for more money. And, then, to cap the climax, he said that a Dr. Gober stated that 65 per cent of the Asiatics were affected with hookworm! How the pure and simpler has an eye for the interests of Br'er Capital!

The Asiatic League does not want Asiatics to hold land or work it. Do the small fruit, berry, or truck garden growers want the Asiatics? No! They don't like the competition. On this matter the Socialist party vote-catchers were silent. They want also the small farmer vote, along with the trade union support.

And yet the S. P. was squeezed as in a lemon squeezer. They reckoned on receiving an endorsement for Stitt Wilson, the Gubernatorial candidate. In fact, Stitt was decisively turned down. A motion to endorse him was tabled. Then at the afternoon session, the S. P. delegates tried to have him address the meeting, but they were shut off by the majority insisting on proceeding with the work of the convention; they did not care about listening to an S. P.-er, Christian Scientist or anyone else, and were impatient with S. P. tactics. That was rebuke number two.

At the close of the day's session, some of his delegates once more appealed that he be given the platform. This time the chairman gave him the grace, but the delegates gave him their backs,—they unceremoniously left the hall. So much was this the case that the poor, heartsore Stitt, he of the "Socialist" heart, had to remark that, "as half of the delegates were leaving, he would cut his talk short." His fifteen minutes' speech was the usual mush. Never before, he said, had the laboring man intelligence to organize. He was there to speak and fight for them that could not. He did not want office!! No, not in the least; yet he couldn't help remark that he had fifteen years' preparation. Not a word about the abolition of wage slavery, or that to labor belongs the full product of its toil. He did not even ask them to organize politically. But he emitted words and words, and some more words, about labor being insulted by capital, by Taft, by Governor Gillett, and by the police force. And after he finished his little plea for votes for himself, he trudged off the platform.

K.

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Eugene Sue wrote a romance which seems to have disappeared in a curious fashion, called "Les Mysteres du Peuple." It is the story of a Gallic family through the ages, told in successive episodes, and, so far as we have been able to read it, is fully as interesting as "The Wandering Jew" or "The Mysteries of Paris." The French edition is pretty hard to find, and only parts have been translated into English. We don't know the reason. One medieval episode, telling of the struggle of the communes for freedom is now translated by Mr. Daniel De Leon, under the title, "The Pilgrim's Shell" (New York Labor News Co.). We trust the success of his effort may be such as to lead him to translate the rest of the romance. It will be the first time the feat has been done in English.—N. Y. Sun.

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Wisconsin—For Governor, FREDERICK G. KREMER. For Lieutenant-Governor, JOHN HEROLD.

KATZ COVERS WISCONSIN.

(Continued from Page one.)

S. L. P., it would be impossible for even an absolute majority of all the voters in the State to form a new party.

This matter has now been submitted to the Attorney-General for a ruling by the Wisconsin S. L. P. State Executive Committee.

That this machination is Mr. Berger's work I have no doubt. The question may be asked: "How is it possible that Berger wields such an influence with the executive officers of the State?" I have the explanation from Mr. Berger's own lips. When I listened to his speech in Philadelphia right after the Milwaukee "victory," I heard him explain the "Milwaukee idea," and particularly the Berger methods. He told, among other things how the prestige of the S. D. P. was gained in the first place. This is one of the ways: There was to be some constitutional or home rule convention in Milwaukee; a State law had to be passed to determine representation. "The boss of the Republican party," said Berger, "came to me. 'Victor,' he said, 'how do you think that these delegates should be elected; upon what basis?' I suggested proportional representation; one delegate for each 1,000 votes cast. The Republican party boss thought that to be an excellent idea. And since the Republican boss was in its favor, it passed both houses of legislature, was signed by the Governor, became a law and gave us Social Democrats sixteen delegates in that convention."

Now, these are Berger's own words, and we can easily see his genius in the scheme to disfranchise S. L. P. voters, by operating the same kind of wires.

And while I am mentioning this matter, I may say that since my visit to Milwaukee, many other things that Berger said at the Philadelphia meeting of how the Social Democrats gained their power are much clearer to me. He told how he succeeded to pack a meeting called by old parties and office holders, and the meeting was captured; how there are no politics in the central A. F. of L. body in Milwaukee: "We are all Social Democrats"; how the men employed by the city who do not belong to the A. F. of L. will be weeded out: "We can not discharge a man because he does not belong to the union, but we can determine whether or not he is competent."

From all this we can better understand the affair of the "accommodating Mr. Hackett." This was also Berger's idea.

At no meeting held in Milwaukee could we draw the fire of the S. D. P. At a Bohemian meeting, however, quite a few questions were asked and answered. The audience, which was largely made up of voters of the S. D. P. ticket, agreed with the S. L. P. position.

The only fault that can be found with the S. L. P. agitation is that there is not enough of it.

Rudolph Katz.

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—AND THE—
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OLD STYLE UNIONISM WORTHLESS

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY ONLY ORGANIZATION POINTING OUT WAY FOR WORKERS TO ACHIEVE LASTING RESULTS.

The attitude of the Socialist Labor Party towards trade unionism is openly declared and consistently maintained, although there are quite a few who have sought to injure the Party by asserting it is hostile to all labor organizations. It is false to accuse the Party of desiring to "wreck," "smash up," labor unions; it stands for the most effective and fighting kind of union. The Party does say, and says frankly, that old style trade unionism must go, but it insists on this because that kind of organization does not achieve results for the workers. The Party would replace the old form with a new.

The trouble with the average trade unionist is that he does not comprehend the significance of his own organization. He declares that the interests of the capitalist and the worker are identical, which, if true, would mean that a harmonious relationship between the two were possible, and yet he finds it necessary to organize a union because there is no harmony between the interests which he has pronounced identical.

In the early days of capitalism in England, the country where it first developed, the workers, as the exactions of the capitalists grew and reduction of wages followed, joined together to resist their fleecers. The English workingmen did not possess the ballot. The strike and boycott were the only weapons at their command, and on these all effort was concentrated. At that time these weapons were fairly effective, and they were so for the reason that capitalism then was not the giant it is to-day. Then the capitalists were competing with each other, and for one to have a strike take place in his factory or other place of production meant that his rivals would gobble up his business. At that time suspension meant ruin. Machinery, too, was in its infancy, and the army of unemployed displaced by the machine was not great enough to beat down the rate of wages. Labor was in demand, and the capitalist had to make peace with the union if he hoped to continue in business. As capitalism developed in this country the need for an organization of the workers became apparent and the British style of trades unionism was imported. The American workingman had the ballot, but finding no provision in the British style of unionism as to the use of it, a thing the British workman did not have, the American workers concluded that politics, like religion, had no place in the union, so they followed the British model closely.

Meanwhile, capitalist competition had led to capitalist concentration. The development of the machine has displaced great armies of workmen and these, in fierce competition with each other for the chance to work, have hammered down wages. The workers have tried to oppose this state of affairs with the old weapons, the strike and the boycott; but they are as effective against trustified capital as was the Indian's bow and arrow against the white man's rifle.

Now, the Socialist Labor Party recognizes and teaches that under the capitalist system there can be no such thing as harmony between the capitalist and the worker. Instead, there is a struggle between the two: a struggle for the wealth produced by but one—the worker. The S. L. P. shows that this struggle is irrepressible and incessant. And in proof of the existence of this class struggle the Party points to the trades unions which endeavor to defend the daily pittance of the worker from further onslaughts by the capitalist. But the trades unions can not curb the power of the capitalist or procure tolerable conditions for the workers while capitalism is left in full possession of the industrial and political powers by which its sovereignty is secured.

Under the capitalist system the labor-power of the worker—his muscle, his skill, his time, his very life—is a merchandise which he must sell from day to day to some capitalist (that is, to some owner of the means of production) in order to obtain his daily means of subsistence. He can not, like the capitalist, put his merchandise on the shelf until a better price is offered; sell he must, every morning, his day's labor-power, or starve the following day.

The foundation of the capitalist is private property in the means of production—including land, buildings, railroads, and all products in the state of merchandise. To protect, strengthen and enlarge this foundation, the capitalist uses every function of government, and so long as the workers vote the political powers into his hands, the capitalist may feel secure. The capitalists have done all that they could to foster the "no politics in the union" idea.

But how are trades unions affected by politics? When workingmen go on strike the police, the militia and the courts, all of which are political weapons, are turned against the strikers. Any attempt on the part of the workers to wring, by strike or boycott, better conditions from the capitalists is a "menace to society' 'and must be put down at all hazards. But not only this. In order to entrench and enrich the property-holding class, the government is used to destroy all claims which the people as a whole may have, from their interests in the public domain down to village franchises. The result of which is a property-holding class, upon which the propertiless class must absolutely depend for the chance to obtain a living.

Instead of looking into these things the old style trades union ignores them, and it undertakes to curb the effects of them. The trades unionists told the workers they could secure better conditions, and permanently, without waiting or bothering about social or political changes if they would only organize. The workers organized again and again, but could not dictate the price of their labor-power for the reason that while holding out for their price they were likely to die of starvation.

The Socialist Labor Party calls the attention of the organized workers to these things and declares that the old style unionism, no matter how good it may once have been, is to-day utterly worthless as a means to benefit the worker as a class. Against the tremendous forces of concentrated capital, the strike and boycott, in the hands of the old style union, are no more effective than putty balls against a modern ironclad. But as schools for the education of the worker the unions might become a great good. With politics in the union —working class politics—teaching them to capture the government and turn it into a weapon of the working class against their capitalist oppressors—were this their aim, then no fault could be found with the trades unions.

But founded as they are on wrong principles, ignorant of the right and might of the working class, the old style union must necessarily breed reaction and corruption. The labor leaders, under the pretense of no politics in the union, have kept the blinders on the eyes of the workingmen and have helped wheel them into line as supporters of the system which exploits them. Through the agency of such labor leaders the workers give sanction to the crushing they receive at the hands of the capitalists. The capitalist recognizes this service by rewarding the leaders with political jobs. One day it is a Powderly, another day it is a Keefe or a Mitchell that gets his reward. Hoping and working for such rewards the labor leader does his best to prevent the workers from using the irresistible weapons at their command—the S. L. P. ballot and the industrial union.

The Socialist Labor Party in pointing out to the rank and file of the trades unions these facts is not a wrecker of unions any more than he who flags a train approaching disaster is a train wrecker. The Socialist Labor Party points out that whenever the workers are ready they can, by the S. L. P. ballot, and with the industrial union, grasp the whole loaf more easily than they can through their old style union get a few crumbs. In the political field, where men and not dollars count, the working class is omnipotent. Backed up by their class union, the workers can elect every official from president down to constable. Once in control of the public powers they can put an end to the capitalist system, and give over to the collective ownership and operation by the people all the means of production. This, the only possible, feasible and practical solution of the problem, can be put into effect whenever the workers will it. Compare it with the vain efforts of the trades unions which try by puny efforts to wrest from the capitalist a little of the plunder to which they recognize his right.

The Socialist Labor Party at one time tried to instill these truths into the old style unions, but it was in vain. Founded on error the labor organizations could not proceed on correct principles. Only a revolution in trades unionism could accomplish that, and such a revolution has started. New trades unionism is already in the field. It is the kind which recognizes that the interests of the workers are as one opposed to the interests of the employers; it recognizes that an industrial dispute of one branch is the dispute of all branches, and that therefore all workingmen must back up the fight of any section. Industrial unionism wipes out that narrow view of trade jurisdiction fostered by craft unionism; it cultivates a broader view of the labor question, and considers it more than a matter of wrangling about jobs; it aims at an economic system wherein there'd be no need of the worker being forever haunted by the uncertainty of his job; nay, more: it aims for a society where Labor will get paid for the full value of the work performed. Thus, this kind of labor organization offers benefits far superior to anything which old style unionism can bestow. It will enable the worker to become in fact the architect of his own fortune; to develop his individuality according to his bent.

As the Socialist Labor Party therefore is fighting for the best interests of the working class, and is insisting that the unionism of the American Federation of Labor must make way for a better and an efficient kind, it is wrong to say that the party is opposed to labor unionism; it is opposed only to a fruitless kind.

Workingmen, ally yourselves with the Socialist Labor Party, and hasten the day of the Emancipation of Labor.

THE ARMY OF THE NIGHT

ITS SONGS, AS PENNED BY FRANCIS ADAMS, MAKE THRILLING READING FOR THE SOCIALIST FIRESIDE.

This is what I seek—
I may keep me meek
Till my eyes behold
Till my lips have told
All this hellish Crime.—
Then it's sleeping time!

So wrote Francis Adams in the early '80's, and in one of the most thrilling, the most inspiring books of Socialist poetry that ever came off the press he showed that his prayer was more than mere declamation—it was rugged resolve.

"Songs of the Army of the Night," now issued in new and enlarged edition by a New York publisher,* is the best anthology of the Social Revolution yet appearing. The opposition to the Corn Laws had its Elliot, and the universal suffrage movement had its Ernest Jones. Sentimental-radical poets this country now possesses a-plenty. But here is a man who sees not only the misery of the people, but its cause; not only sees, but teaches; not only teaches, but rings defiance to the master class, and pours out glowing hope to the disinherited workers, soon to come into their own. Says he in "Defeat?":

Who is it speaks of defeat?
I tell you a Cause like ours
Is greater than defeat can know;
It is the power of powers!

Francis Adams was born in 1862 in Malta, where his father was a surgeon in the British army. His early life was spent in and near England, where he had full opportunity for coming in contact with the teachings of Marx and Morris. Attacked early by tuberculosis, his whole short life, like Stevenson's, was a combat against death, a combat which he, like the author of "Treasure Island," rendered glorious by the impassioned output of his pen. Though he took up the profession of letters, apparently, out of pure dilettantism, the wrongs of the working class soon took possession of him, and made his pen their own—a transition very powerfully described by himself in his closing "Epode":

"Darling, 'tis nothing that I shed and weep
These tears of fire that wither all the heart,
These bloody sweats that drain and sear and smart.
I love you, and you'll kiss me when I sleep!"

Like Sue, the historian of the working class, Adams, its poet, was perfectly clear as to the sources of labor's degradation. No proper understanding of his poems can be arrived at without a knowledge of his unequivocal stand on the wages question. "I believe," he says in his preface, "that never since 1381, which is the date of the Peasants' Revolt, has England presented such a spectacle of the happiness of the tens, of the misery of the millions. It is not by any means the artisan, or the general or the agricultural laborer, who is the only sufferer. All society groans under the slavery of stupendous toil and a pittance wage. The Negro slavery of the Southern States of America was better than the white slavery of to-day all over the earth, but particularly in Europe and America. The vast edifice of our Civilization is built on the essential wrong of recompensing Labor, not according to the worth of its work, but according to the worth of its members in the market of unlimited competition, and that soon comes to mean the payment of what will keep body and soul together when in the enjoyment of health and strength. . . . The American slavers had to spend more in housing and keeping any fixed number of their slaves in serviceable condition than Capitalism spends in wages."

The same clear-cut position he later defines in verse (The Truth) as follows:

Come, then, let us at least know what's the truth.
Let us not blink our eyes and say
We did not understand, old age or youth
Benumbed our sense or stole our sight away.

It is a lie—just that, a lie—to declare
That Wages are the worth of Work
No; they are what the Employer wills to spare
To let the Employe sheer starvation shirk.

They're the life-pittance Competition leaves,
The least for which brother'll slay brother.
He who the fruits of this hell-strife receives
He is a thief, an assassin, and none other.

Enough has already been quoted to show the peculiar brilliant ruggedness of Adams's verse. Though noted in his day as a critic, his over-refinement he seems to have thrown off along with his dilettantism; thenceforth he was sheer force and crashing directness. Take for instance this, "To the 'Christians'":

Take, then, your paltry Christ,
Your gentleman God.
We want the carpenter's son,
With his saw and hod.

We want the man who loved
The poor and the oppressed,
Who hated the Rich man and King,
And the Scribe and the Priest.

We want the Galilean
Who knew cross and rod
It's your "good taste" that prefers
A bastard "God."

Nothing could be more vivid or more magnificent than the impatience here displayed for all forms of sham, e'en though they cloak under the guise of religion. For the man Jesus, however, he has but the tenderest admiration and respect, as he indicates in the longest poem in the book, the "Mass of Christ."

"To John Ruskin," and "In the Edgemere Road, to Lord ———" are two more examples of Adams's intolerance of make-believe. But in these days of Anne Morgans and Mrs. Belmonts dabbling Marie-Antionette-fashion in the labor problem, none comes with more appropriateness than his light and trenchant lines to Mary Robinson, entitled, "A Visitor in the Camp." Only three stanzas are here given, but the whole poem must be read to be appreciated:

"What, are you lost, you pretty little lady?
This is no place for such sweet things as you.
Our bodies, rank with sweat, will make you sicken,
And, you'll observe, our lives are rank lives too.

"Well, say! If one of those who'd robbed you thousands,
Dropped you a sixpence in the gutter where
You lay and rotted, would you call her angel,
For all her charming smile and pretty air?

"'Enthusiasms' we have such little time for!
In our rude camp we drill the whole day long.
When we return from out the serried Battle,
Come, and we'll listen to your pretty song!"

Was ever bourgeois charity—robbing wholesale and returning retail—hit off better than that?

Tennyson he seems to have experienced a profound disappointment in, hailing him in "The New Locksley Hall" as "the man who once was with us," but who had "remembered Egypt's flesh-pots," and curried favor with the ruling classes instead of fulfilling the revolutionary promise of his youth. But the kernel of this poem lies in the lines where Adams with true proletarian instinct spurns all sops, palliatives, mediatives and "reforms," and comes out for uncompromising pursual of the goal:

We, we are not tinkers, tinkers of the kettle cracked and broke,
Tailors squatted cross-legged, patching at the greasy, worn-out cloak!
We are those that faced mad Fortune, cried: "The Truth and only she!
Onward, upward! If we perish we at least will perish free!"

"At the West India Docks" is a titanic piece describing with poignant imagery the toils of the 'longshore workers—"a sacrificial orgy of human life far more apalling than any Juggernaut process of the human holocausts that were offered up to Phoenician Moloch." The climax here is splendid—one can hear the cry of the toiling thousands, and feel their breasts throb with the spirit of revolt:

"Enough, enough! It has had enough! We will march no more till we drop
In the furnace Pit. Give us food! Give us rest! Though the cursed Machinery stop!"
And then, with a shout of angry fear, the Revellers sprang to their feet,
And the call was for cannon and cavalry, for rifle and bayonet.
And One rose up, a leader of them, lifting a threatening rod,
And "Stop the Machinery!" he yelled, "you might as well stop God!"

But the terrible thunder-cry replied: "If this indeed must be,
It is YOU should be cast to the furnace Pit to feed the Machine, not WE!"

One would be mistaking Adams's genius, however, to judge him entirely by his furious polemics and tremendous excoriations of capitalism. His muse had a tenderer side, well exemplified in such lines as "Dedication" and "One Among So Many." Wherever he voices the wrongs of womanhood, wherever he meets his proletarian sister dragged down by her wage slavery, wherever he is the lover tenderly caressing the one he holds most dear, one hears the warrior speak, but it is the warrior whose strength is tempered by gentleness. No nobler hymn of parenthood was ever breathed than his "To His Love":

"Teach me, love, to be true;
Teach me, love, to love,
Teach me to be pure like you.
It will be more than enough!

"Ah, and in days to come,
Give me, my seraph, too,
A son nobler than I,
A daughter true like you.

"A son to battle wrong,
To seek and strive for the right;
A beautiful daughter of song,
To point us on to the light."

Francis Adams, in short, though, as he says himself, "unhappily born into the dominant class," planted himself squarely upon proletarian class interests. His recognition of the class struggle was complete, and vivified his verse to the extent of making it the most virile the Socialist movement has yet to boost of. His sympathies are deep, his touch sure, and the keen scientific basis of his revolutionary convictions makes every blow carry home. For fireside reading in the Socialist home, "Songs of the Army of the Night" comes to fill a long-felt want.

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*Mitchell Kennerly; price, $1 net.

DAILY PEOPLE

Readers of the WEEKLY PEOPLE who would be in close and constant touch with the Socialist Movement should read the

DAILY PEOPLE

Official organ of the Socialist Labor Party.

The DAILY PEOPLE is published every day in the year, devoting space to news of the day as well as to news of especial interest to the working class.

Its readers are posted, right up to the minute, upon matters pertaining to Socialism—Political and Economic.

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"The People" is the paper that you want. Straight and Truthful.

S. P. OPPOSERS OF SOCIALIST UNITY

A BATCH OF THE BREED PITCH FORKED BY "THE PROVOKER."

The Chicago "Provoker," a Socialist party paper, has in its issue of the 6th of this month an article entitled "The Daily Socialist Doctors' Advertisements" in which this passage occurs:

"In this same issue of the Daily Socialist [September 24] in which Bentall lambastes capitalist grafters and denounces even legal business deception, two feet of the advertising space was sold to 'DOCTORS' whose 'legal business' The Provoker believes is more vicious and dangerous to comrades and to the general public than the stock gambling games which The Provoker's protests forced from the columns of the Daily, but which are still indorsed by the N. E. C., whose policy of silence and deception works untold injury to thousands of individuals and to the Socialist movement and party, through which they were made victims of heartless financial pirates.

"'DOCTORS'' ADVERTISEMENTS.

"The Story of Paul Revensky.

"To show the danger of this particular class of advertisements to our comrades with the hope that the editors and managers of the 'Socialist' papers may be compelled to exclude them, The Provoker presents the following facts on which the comrades of Local Cook County can act if they desire:

"Paul Revensky.

"Paul is a Russian Pole, occupation a florist, residence Hinsdale, a suburb of Chicago. He was a member or frequenter of the Young People's League in the Daily and national headquarters. He was an enthusiastic 'hustler' for the Daily; got 18 subscribers for that paper in the small place in which he lived. He became sick, was decoyed by one of the 'DOCTORS'' advertisements in the Daily. They got his money and played with his physical condition, and when he complained, one of the 'DOCTORS' struck him between the eyes and broke his nose. April 29, 1910, Paul shot the 'DOCTOR.' In a few days the 'DOCTOR' appeared in court a well man and had Paul indicted for an attempt to commit murder. 'Algie' Simons, then the beloved editor-in-chief of the Daily, refused to publish the facts as a warning to other comrades, Simons wanted to keep up his $45 a week pay from the Daily and kept the 'DOCTORS'' advertisements for that purpose. The 'prominent Socialist lawyers' who also advertise in the Daily and are given special notice from time to time in its editorial and other reading matter refused to defend Paul because there was no money or fame to be got out of it. Paul was only one of the obscure rank and file, hence silence would cover his fate."

Two Pages From Roman History

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A 96-page pamphlet selling at Fifteen Cents.

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28 CITY HALL PLACE, NEW YORK.

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Weekly People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	$1.00
Daily People, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly) 28 City Hall Place, N. Y., per year	.50
Volksfreund und Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 2416 East Ninth street, Cleveland, O., per year	1.00
Proletareets (Lettish Semi-Monthly), 2944 Washington St., (Roxbury), Boston, Mass., per year	1.50
Nepakarat (Hungarian Semi-Weekly), 528 East Sixth street, N. Y., per year	2.00

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading any of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not, as often the case, the Labor News.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

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HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and they belong to no other political party.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members-at-large by signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information, apply to the undersigned.

Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, New York City.

WEEKLY PEOPLE

28 City Hall Place, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 New York.
Published every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.
Paul Augustine, National Secretary.
Frederick W. Ball, National Treasurer.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2.068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36.564
In 1900	34.191
In 1904	34.172
In 1908	14.237

Subscription Rates: One year, $1.00; six months, 50c.; three months, 25c.

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Subscribers should watch the labels on their papers and renew promptly in order not to miss any copies.

Subscribers will begin to get the paper regularly in two weeks from the date when their subscriptions are sent in.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1910.

Seas would be pools without the brushing air
To curl the waves.
—DRYDEN.

The Socialist Labor Party extends to the consistent, outspoken and intrepid revolutionist Karl Liebknecht a hearty welcome on the American shores. The Socialist Labor Party furthermore expresses the wish that our visitor may meet with success in his endeavors to promote the cause of the International Socialist Movement in the land.

THE CLERGY IN PORTUGAL—AND AMERICA.

Professional atheists, and people in the air generally, are probably delirious with joy over the events in Portugal. They surely are pointing with pride to the sweeping away of the Jesuits and other political ecclesiastics by the new republican broom and ten to one they are contrasting the drastic measures adopted in the now Republic of Portugal with the increasingly fraternal relations that are noticeable here between the Government and the Roman Catholic prelacy; no doubt these folksies in the air are saying: "See how far Portugal is advanced ahead of the United States!"

Fact is, the pro-clerical attitude of the American bourgeois, when contrasted with the anti-clerical of the bourgeois who are just getting on their legs in Portugal, does not write our American article backward; on the contrary, it writes them clean ahead of their Portuguese cousins.

The attitude of the bourgeois towards clericalism is closely paralleled with their attitude towards the suffrage.

As to the suffrage, the point was extensively elaborated in the address on Woman's Suffrage, issued in 1909 by the Socialist Women of Greater New York. Suffragists, who do not realize the class-basis of their movement, having berated the United States for allowing herself to be distanced by Finland, whose revolution immediately admitted woman to the suffrage, it was shown in that address that what Finland did in our own days the United States also did in her infancy. It was shown in the address that the denial of the suffrage to woman and a general inclination to restrict the same are symptoms of bourgeois maturity. Necessarily radical in his infancy, in order to overthrow the reactionary feudal master, the bourgeois becomes, in turn, himself reactionary just as soon as he feels firm in the Usurper's saddle. The situation with regard to the suffrage was summed up in these words: "So far from the Bourgeois Rule of America proving itself behind the Ruling Class of Finland by reason of its withholding suffrage from Woman, the Bourgeois Rule of America attests by its posture the long distance it has traveled since the time it was at the Finland stage." Exactly so with regard to pro and anti-clericalism.

Bourgeois Rule in its infancy is a perambulating lump of radicalism. There is no logical extreme it is not ready to reach. The law of its existence compels it to. Its foe of feudalism, having for its necessary wrappage thick cloaks of mystification, mystification is the first thing the bourgeois is driven to tear down. Among the torn shreds of the mystification thus torn to shreds is clericalism. Thus it happens that all bourgeois revolution is marked with just such scenes as the present bourgeois revolution in Portugal is being accompanied with.

But this is only a stage in bourgeois life. The time comes when, the usurping feudalist being unhorsed, his usurping bourgeois substitute in turn feels the need of the wrappage of mystification to keep him in the saddle. From that day on clericals become a needed and a coveted assistant—as needed and coveted as they were during the Rule of Feudalism. Then, so far from being swept out as the "instruments of tyranny" that the Clergy are, and were at first pronounced to be, they are coddled as the "instruments of Law, Order and Religion." Then the Baptist Rockefellers are seen photographed in a group with the Cardinals Logue; then the Lutheran Presidents Roosevelt are seen violating the law, which forbids moneys appropriated for the Indian schools to be devoted to sectarian purposes, and handing out $98,000 of the fund to the Roman Catholic political adjunct; then the Dutch Calvinist Depews are heard praising the Roman Catholic Church as "the best police"; then the "free thinking" New York "Evening Posts" sympathetically declare, as the "Evening Post" does on the 10th of this month, that "a painful feature of the news from Portugal is the wholesale expulsion of monks and nuns"; etc.; etc.

The present fond attitude of American Top-Capitalism towards Clericalism, in contrast with the present hostile attitude of the bourgeois revolutionists in Portugal, does not attest Portugal to be in advance. On the contrary: It attests the long distance American Top-Capitalism has traveled since the time it was at the Portugal bourgeois stage of revolution.

Hence, the political engine of oppression, the Clergy of Portugal, may take heart. Bright days are yet in store for it. Hence, also, the wing in America of the identical engine lives in a fools' paradise when it glorifies in its "progress to power." America being the country in which the Socialist Revolution is nearest—America being, accordingly, the country in which mystification-needing Class Rule will first be wiped out—the total and final eclipse of Clericalism is in America perceptibly nearer than in Portugal.

A MOTTO THAT IS NOT PRINTED.

"McClure's" for the current month has the first of a series of articles on salesgirls, and working women in New York.

Of itself the article should be welcome. The long hours and small wages that the article exposes raise the curtain over conditions that even the most nearsighted must perceive are destructive of society. Such revelations, one should think, do good and are meant to do good, and would seem particularly promiseful of good when proceeding from non-proletarian sources and published in non-proletarian magazines. It is, however, exactly the opposite with articles such as the one in McClure's. They are periodical occurrences—tiresomely periodical. They are made to sell. Hence their manufacturers are the last to wish the perennial source of their money-begetting efforts to dry out, to wit, the distress of the proletariat.

A story is told of a gentleman at a banquet who, in the midst of the revelry, rose and addressed his fellow revellers as follows:

"Ladies and Gentlemen—I hope it will not be taken ill if I, for a moment, interrupt your gayety with a sober thought. Duty drives me. When I see this board groaning under the weight of choice viands, sparkling flagons and sweets that could feed thousands who are now starving; when I look around and contemplate the costly costumes of broadcloth, silks and velvets and laces that could clothe thousands who are now barely clad in rags; when I hear the sound of cheerful voices enjoying all this wealth while thousands are weeping in distress;—ladies and gentlemen, when I see, contemplate and hear all this I can not but ask you all—not one, not two, not three, but all together to join me in shouting: 'Three cheers for the poor!'"

The periodical articles, speeches and sermons, that periodically proceed from capitalist quarters upon the distress of the working class, have one and all for the motto—"Three cheers for the poor!"

THEIR "SERVICE" A DAMAGE.

The "Railroad Trainman," which says some sensible things and not a few foolish ones, is hot in the collar this month over the fact that in the labor market wages are determined by the law of supply and demand. "Trades unionism resents the doctrine and in doing so is proving of service to all," it declares.

For a man whose entrails are attacked by the hookworm to "resent the doctrine" that that is what ails him, is his privilege. For him to seek to inflict his doctrine of "resentment" upon others in like fix, and thereby prevent their taking steps to cure themselves, is a very different thing. That is what the A. F. of L. craft unions, according to the "Railroad Trainmen" itself, are doing.

"Resent" it as they may, the craft unions of the country, along with the millions whom they deliberately exclude from membership, are commodities ranged for sale in the labor market. Denial of the fact is useless. Their own report, submitted to the New York State Department of Labor and issued from Albany on the 9th of October, confirms it. It speaks of a "better market" for labor.

A commodity in a market must abide by the rules of the market. The less commodity and the more demand, the higher the price. The more commodity and the less the demand, the lower the price. So it is with shoes, so it is with potatoes, so it is with labor.

What, then, must a commodity, which seeks to better its condition, do? It can not by any manner of means increase the demand for itself. Clearly, there is but one thing it can do—it must abolish its market status as a merchandise.

This shoes and potatoes can not do. Labor, however, can do it, by wiping out the labor market of capitalism and establishing in its stead the co-operative republic of Socialism. This consummation the craft unions, by shutting their eyes to the fact and letting their energy run off into mere "resentment," are effectively if not purposely postponing. Their "service to all" is merely a damage.

THE LIE AND THE FATUITY.

"If China ever awakes she will have to devote years to getting rid of foreign capitalists who have got a hold on her through their railways, mines, docks and seaports. Young Turkey is in the same position, only more so,"—so writes the political and financial London correspondent of the New York "Evening Post."

This is delivering the message of Socialism to the Working Class of America from the top-most pulpit of capitalism in the land. It also is the administering of a stiff tweak to the ear of whosoever is sufficiently innocent to give an ear to the so-called Socialist party's preachments about "buying out the capitalist."

Every capitalist plant—railroad, mine, factory, shop, whatever it be—is a rein and bit, saddle, surcingle, halter and martingale to curb, dominate and run and ride the Nation, that is, the working part of the Nation in which such plant is established. The real owner of such a Nation is the class that holds the plant. It is a conclusion, from which the facts offer no escape, that popular freedom demands the popular ownership, operation and conduct of a Nation's plant of production. So sayeth Socialism, and challenges contradiction.

The pronouncement of Socialism is, of course, promptly denied by the class whose hands hold the means to curb, dominate, run and ride. Yet, deny as it may, it can not choose but occasionally let the truth escape. Consistent lying is the hardest of things. As may be judged from the admission published by the "Evening Post," consistent lying is impossible.

Under the shadow of the ruins of the capitalist Denial lies, thrown down beside the Lie, the fatuity of the notion to "buy out." If, even capitalistically administered, a country would have "to devote years to getting rid of foreign capitalists" who have there set up their plants, how many years of continued tribute-paying must not oppress the nation that "buys out"?

The Movement that demands the abolition of Capitalism is a Movement that demands human emancipation. Compromises may be episodes in a great struggle. The compromise never can be the goal. Armistices are not treaties of peace. The Treaty of Peace that is to abolish Capitalism is one that the Revolution will dictate. Revolutions, successful enough to dictate terms, do not extend the lease of the foe's life.

Laid out by the heels together are both the capitalist Lie of Capital being a direct imparter of freedom, and the reformer's Fatuity of dealing with the Revolution over a bargain counter.

THE SINGLE TAX.

A correspondent who has run across a hand-out containing the usual Single Tax jumble of Sense and Nonsense—economic, sociologic and political—sends the same to this office with the startled question: "What's this!?"

Although from the context of his letter our correspondent can not be taken for "stumped"; although Single Taxers are reducible to two sets—one, a limited one, consisting of sincere folks, mainly theorickers who live in a paradise of antiquated theorems; the other, quite a large set, consisting of politicians who seek to make their career non-partisanly in either of the two large parties of capitalism;—although, accordingly, the Single Tax is no issue, in America least of all, yet a bird's-eye-view of Single Taxism will be aidful to the understanding of the Social Question.

The economic theory of the Single Tax [never to be confounded with Land Nationalization: the Single Taxer is too well-behaved a gentleman to propose "confiscation": he would not "cut the head off, and then hack the limbs": he is willing to despatch "Caesar" but not to kill "Antony"] is to the effect that, if all taxes are removed except a single tax upon land values, private expropriation will be impossible, and involuntary poverty will cease.

It would be unjust to brand the originators of the theory a bunch of hypocrites, because of the economic, hence, scientific unsoundness of the theory. If the Single Tax had originated in our own days the accusation would be justified. It did not. The Single Tax originated with the bourgeois revolution. Pardonable is the error, and free from the taint of hypocrisy, that exalted bourgeois revolutionists fell into of believing that the overthrow of the feudal oppressor and the enthronement of the class interests of the bourgeois would cement the Rights of Man.

The Single Tax sprang up about a century and a half ago from the intellectual ferment that culminated in that most rapid of revolutions—the great French Revolution—the downfall of feudalism, and triumph of capitalism. The source of the theory accounts for its bent. The power to tax is an apanage of sovereignty; the liability to be taxed is a badge of servitude. Under feudalism land, the foundation of feudal sovereignty, was not taxed; under feudalism, moveable wealth, the foundation of bourgeois servitude, bore the burden of taxation. Naturally enough, the bourgeois, in the measure that he "felt his oats," in the measure that he become conscious of ascendancy and forefelt sovereignty for himself, servitude for his then master, elaborated a theory of taxation whereby the apanage of sovereignty, freedom from taxation, was to be his boon, and the badge of servitude, liability to be taxed, was to be his then master's plague. Furthermore, naturally enough, the oncoming capitalist adjusted his theory to his material requirements. Without deliberate hypocrisy on his part, he exalted his own class wants to the dignity of the wants of Man. Hence the Single Tax as an economic proposition and as a sociologic manifestation.

Of course the Single Tax suffered immediate shipwreck. Revolutions come gifted with too much horse-sense to sacrifice themselves to any false theory that they might have spun in their infancy. The economic and sociologic facts, which the genius of Daniel De Foe—droll enough a favorite author on the lips of poorly read Single Taxers—had, at the time of the Single Tax furore in France, illustrated as fatal to the theory speedily asserted themselves. The successful bourgeois revolution went its way as the successor of an exploiting class; it forgot all about the Rights of Man in the needs of the capitalist; the trivialities of the Single Tax, as an economic proposition, were known by experience, and the theory was dropped; finally, as an ethical proposition, the Single Tax was relegated to the Old Curiosity Shop.

Thus ended the Single Tax Idea as a social force. To-day, as a revamped affair it lacks seasonableness; while, in so far as it breathes the air of the oncoming Socialist Revolution, and echoes not a few of its aspirations, the theory is a lame affair whose economics lag far behind its ethics:—

Even granting, for the sake of the argument, the otherwise ungrantable proposition that the present involuntary poor would be benefited by the Single Tax, the benefit is not direct; it can reach them only by a round-about route. There was nothing round-about in the Single Tax trajectory in the days of its legitimacy. The untaxed bourgeois was to be the direct beneficiary. To-day the bourgeois who could be directly benefited by the Single Tax is the ash-barrel element of his own class. Such elements can not make revolutions; least of all do they possess the requisite power to attract the proletariat—that hitherto necessary food-for-the-cannon of revolutions. Finally, as to the proletariat itself, it either will remain the prop of the Top-Capitalist, or will move in its own interests, for benefits to accrue to it directly—as class conscious revolutionary elements have ever done, and, for good reason.

The bird's-eye-view of the Single Tax justifies the conclusion that its future lies behind it.

PARIS R. R. STRIKE WON.

Directors, Beaten, Yield on Increased Wage Demand.

Paris, October 15.—Beaten by the great strike, the directors of the railroad companies agreed to-day to grant a minimum wage of $1 a day to the employes of all lines running out of Paris.

The new scale will go into effect January 1, and constitutes the chief demand of the men.

Having riotously put down a parade of 20,000 striking masons because it cried "Long live the Commune," the police also tried to create trouble at the great gathering of Socialists last night in a riding-school near the Place de la Bastille, where Jaures and other Socialists were scheduled to speak. While the meeting was going on the hall was surrounded by municipal guards, three battalions of cuirassiers and a regiment of infantry, who had been ordered to shoot at the first chance.

STARVING THE PROLETARIAT

In the Pittsburg, Pa., "Gazette Times" of October 4 appears an address on the "Cost of Living" read by Mrs. Wood T. Worcester before the Associated Charities Council of that city. A certain passage deserves reproduction.

After describing in detail a family that had only $4.98 to spend on food a week, when the least they should have had for food should have been $10.38, the lady proceeds: "But if the family lived on that why trouble? But there is the really vital point. They were not living; they were slowly but surely starving. That is the simple truth which was painfully brought to our attention."

The point made in this passage, with regard to one family, was shown in detail to apply to the proletariat of the land at large in the following passage from the Socialist Labor Party pamphlet entitled "The Preamble of the Industrial Workers of the World," published in 1905, the same being an address delivered that year in Minneapolis:

"Now, then, both in food and clothing the extent to which deterioration has gone during the last twenty years staggers the imagination. The reports of the shoddy turned out by our factories would be incredible were they not so well authenticated. This is a matter of general experience. It is particularly the housekeeper who makes acquaintance with this fact. Inquire from any woman fifty years old to-day and she will be able to tell you upon the subject tales that are sad. One elderly housekeeper whom I interrogated upon the subject put it this way: 'When I married and bought a suit of underclothing for Henry it lasted two years, often longer; now when I get any underclothing I have to start darning the darned thing from the time it is put on.'

"Similarly with food. There is hardly any article of food, especially the food that the workingman can afford to buy, that is not adulterated, consequently, that has not deteriorated in quality. Essays galore are cropping up upon the extent to which this baneful practice has gone. These essays show that health is thereby undermined, even if life is not thereby speedily snuffed out. One of these essays of recent date claims that the food adulterations are directly responsible for the death of over 400,000 infants a year; and it traces the sickness and death of thousands upon thousands of adults to the same cause. Let me quote another authority upon this head. You will find on page 132 of the Congressional Record, under date of last December 12, the following passage: It is a passage from the speech delivered by Senator Stewart in the course of the debate on the Food Bill":

"'I do not think the country has any idea of the extent of the poisons that are administered in the food that is sold and eaten in this country. I think it is sapping the foundation of the constitution of our people. If we had to raise soldiers now as we did in 1861 I do not believe that throughout the country we could find as large a percentage of young men fit for hard service as there were at that time.'

"The proof of the pudding, in this as in everything else, ever lies in the eating. If wages really increase and the cost of living does not rise, and the necessaries of life—food and clothing—do not deteriorate; if they remain good or even improve, what must be the result? Obviously the people who enjoy them must be hale and hearty; they must be healthy while they live, and their lives must be long. If, on the contrary, earnings barely increase and that increase is more than eaten up by higher prices and by the deterioration of such necessaries of life, as food and clothing, the fact is bound to appear in the condition of the class that is affected thereby. If you ever are in New York, take a walk in the evenings on Forty-second street, or Fifth avenue where the clubs are located of the Republican and Democratic parties, and of several other capitalist societies. There must be similar clubs here in Minneapolis, they are found in all our large cities, even in some smaller manufacturing towns. Peep through the large pier glass windows into the gorgeous precincts. You will see grey heads abound. Is it that these gentlemen are prematurely grey? Is it that they are so poorly fed and clad that it has turned their hair? Hardly! I admit that their aged appearance is somewhat to be accounted for by their lives of dissipation, and their covert Mormon practices. Nevertheless, they have reached old age. Such is the good quality of the goods that they consume that all their dissipations and immoral practices do not prevent their reaching old age. Having taken in that sight, move into the wards which the working class inhabit, and drop into the places where workingmen congregate. Make sure and take along a little pad of paper and a pencil. On that pad jot down a tally mark for every grey head that you come across. You will find few indeed to record. Why, look at this assemblage of workingmen. There is hardly a grey head among them. In an assemblage of half this size, but of capitalists, you would find the greyheads numerous. Among workingmen they are far and few between. Is it that the workingmen are so well fed and so well-clothed that their hair preserves its color even into old age, and thus conceals their years? Oh, no! The grey heads are few among them because their hair is not given a chance to turn. Long before the season, they have sunk into early graves, the victims of intense toil, aggravated by small earnings, and this in turn aggravated by the adulteration of the goods that alone their earnings can purchase. An interesting side-light is thrown upon this subject by the official report recently made to his government by the British Consul in Chicago. Speaking of the machinists in particular, he said that if a machinist in the United States is forty-two years of age and out of work, it is difficult for him to get a job; and he proceeds to explain why—said he, if the man has worked as hard as he is expected to, then he is worn out at forty-two; if he is not worn out, then it is a sign that he did not work as hard as he is expected to, and they have no use for him either way. I wish to furnish one more piece of testimony under this head before I dismiss the subject. The man I am about to quote is not a 'fire-brand agitator'; although he often spoke in public, his subject never was of the sort that might tempt a man to exaggeration. It is Huxley, the slow, plodding, accurate scientist. He said that four-fifths of the people die of slow starvation. There may be those among you who are of a statistical turn of mind. If such there be, they may have nosed among the statistics of mortality furnished by the Census and other official sources. Such friends of statistical turn of mind may say: 'Why, that's nonsense; a man or two may occasionally die of starvation; but hundreds and thousands of them, impossible! I have seen the statistics on mortality; I have seen the list of diseases; there is consumption, pneumonia and all sorts of other diseases; but I never saw starvation entered among the causes of death.' People holding such views are in error; in serious error. A man may be dying of slow starvation and not know it. His stomach may be full; he may never have felt the gnawings of hunger; and yet he may be dying of slow starvation. If in summer a man is not properly clad, he is emitting more heat than his system can stand—he is dying of slow starvation; if in winter he is not clad warm enough, he is consuming more heat than his system can afford—he is dying of slow starvation; his stomach may be replete, he may imagine himself well-fed, but if the matter in that stomach is adulterated food, then the organisms that carry the nutrition from the stomach, and spread it throughout the body, find no nutrition to carry, the tissues that are consumed are only partially replaced—THAT MAN IS DYING OF SLOW STARVATION. The fact is brought home to him when it is too late; aye, it is concealed from him and from his friends even then. He catches a cold; a robust constitution would cast off the distemper without difficulty; his constitution, however, is not robust; his constitution has been long drained by slow starvation; the slight distemper throws him on his beam-ends; it develops into pneumonia; he dies; the physician reports pneumonia as the 'cause of death' —BUT STARVATION IT WAS. And so down the list of consumption, rheumatism, diabetes and most of the other ills plentifully bestowed upon the working class by the 'increased wages' that the Capitalist Class lavishes upon the Working Class. Because—never lose sight of this fact—it is the identical capitalist class which regulates wages, on the one hand, and, on the other hand, raises the cost of living and adulterates the goods needed to live on, which, as you saw, is but another form of raising prices."

Under a social system such as the present, slow starvation is the share of the Proletariat, as the inevitable counterpart of surfeit of the Capitalist Class. The leanness that afflicts the former is an inventory to particularize the abundance of the latter.

Vicious Resolutions on Los Angeles Affair.

Vicious resolutions blaming the International Typographical Union for its alleged responsibility for the destruction of the Los Angeles Times Building were adopted and a long telegram of sympathy was sent to Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, the owner of that newspaper, by the directors of the National Association of Manufacturers, in session at No. 30 Church street, Thursday.

The ranting resolutions condemn "the doctrin of rule or ruin which employs dynamite as the instrument" and say that its use in this instance is to be charged not alone upon the tools who actually perpetrated the crime, but in due proportion upon those who in any manner foster an organization whose line of conduct leads to such results.'

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—Don't you think the working class ought to become more revolutionary?

UNCLE SAM—In what respect?

B. J.—That they should lay in a supply of Winchester repeating rifles.

U. S. (looking disappointed)—Is that what you consider "revolutionary"?

B. J.—Yes. Isn't that the proper and only thing to do?

U. S.—No.

B. J.—Do you believe in revolution?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—Are people not revolutionary when they get ready to shoot?

U. S.—See you here. Do you remember when the traitor Tories in this country "laid in supplies" of guns?

B. J.—I do; the scalawags.

U. S.—Do you remember when the Copperhead slaveholders "laid in supplies" of guns at the election of Lincoln?

B. J.—I do; I remember how even in the North such Bourbon sympathizers with the Copperheads as August Belmont and the New York Herald did likewise, and got ready rebel flags to welcome rebels in New York.

U.S.—These people were all "ready to shoot," were they not?

B. J.—Yes-s.

U. S.—Would you say, therefore, they were "revolutionary"?

B. J.—Hem-er—

U. S.—Let me give you a pointer. The revolutionary spirit is manifested not by METHODS, but by AIMS; not by the HOW, but by the WHAT. Methods are like alphabets. You can spell bad as well as good words with the alphabet. Men, the most reactionary in the world, may take to their guns and be "ready to shoot." To determine whether a man is revolutionary or not, inquire WHAT he wants, not HOW he wants it.

B. J.—Ahem—I see—

U. S.—Now, then, what do these working people want whom you think shoud be "laying in supplies of guns"?

B. J. — They want to overthrow monopoly.

U. S.—By nationalizing the monopoly?

B. J.—Hem—er—

U. S.—As far as they have uttered themselves they want to overthrow the large concentrations of the means of production, and restore the old-time system of small production.

B. J.—Exactly.

U. S.—And that is not REVOLUTION, that is REACTION. The system of small production is antiquated and unfit for civilization. Civilized man needs plenty of wealth; plenty of wealth is not possible under the system of small production. Plenty of wealth is possible only under a system of largely concentrated means of production.

B. J.—But we have such a system now, yet see how poor the people are!

U. S.—They are poor not because of the large concentrations of the tools of production, but because those concentrations are private property.

B. J.—And you would call "revolutionary" what?

U. S.—The modern revolutionist, the revolutionist now needed, is he who moves to overthrow, not the large aggregations of means of production, but their private ownership, and transform that into public, collective ownership. He who would overthrow the large aggregations of means of production and restore the system of small individual production is not revolutionary, he is, on the contrary, an arch reactionist; he would throw civilization back at least 100 years.

B. J.—Then you don't take any stock in this "laying in of guns" and "shooting" business?

U. S.—None at all. Men may shoot wrong. Let me know what a man wants, and I'll tell you whether or not he will shoot right.

B. J.—But he may want the right thing.

U. S.—In that case he will vote for the thing first. Let me give you another pointer, Brother Jonathan. If in this country all those, or even one-half of those who are interested in bringing about the right thing, i. e., the Socialist or Co-operative Commonwealth, vote for it, and back up their vote by,

(Continued on Page Six.)

CORRESPONDENCE

[Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.]

THE PEOPLE ONLY STRAIGHT PAPER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I send one dollar to renew my subscription to the Weekly People for another year. The paper is the only straight one I have ever taken.

When the Socialists of New Hampshire want to buy out the capitalists, they only see one side. It would be just as proper to pay the working class its claim for being robbed of what its labor produced for the capitalists.

Frank D. Tebbetts.

Rollinsford, N. H., October 10.

FURTHER S. P. STUPIDITY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Gillhaus is in bad. It is with regret that we read in such an undoubted authority as the "Strahdneeks," organ of the S. P. Letts, that he has deserted the arm and hammer banner. The following is the item: "The S. L. P.'s Presidential candidate for the 1908 election, August Gillhaus, has gone over to the S. P. This year he has accepted the S. P. nomination for Governor of the State of Washington." This item caused an unholy joy amongst the local outlaws—those who recently deserted Section San Francisco Lettish S. L. P. Federation. It is astounding that they should have been so credulous, since Gillhaus was instrumental in showing them up when they strayed from the straight and narrow path of Socialist Science.

A. R.

San Francisco, Cal., October 7.

STODEL GETS SUBSCRIBERS IN CONNECTICUT.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Labor Party held a good meeting here last night on the corner of State and Bank streets. I received 5 subscriptions to the Weekly People and sold 27 books. Comrade John J. Murphy donates $2.00 to State fund S. L. P. Leaflets were also distributed.

The bogus Socialist party has no branch of its outfit in this city. This town has a large silk mill; another factory manufactures cotton gins. The physical conditions of the wage slaves here are the same as in other pestholes of capitalism, simply unbearable.

S. A. J. Stodel.

New London, Conn., October 12.

AN OBSERVING ENGLISHMAN.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Mr. Justice Grantham, of England, has discovered another workingman's paradise. Upon his return from a visit to Canada he is reported to have stated at Lewes, England, that in Canada there are no idlers, employment for everybody and at very high wages. However, the above-named gentleman is the same of whom the story is told that on his recent visit to Toronto he was being shown over the law courts in Toronto by an eminent legal light, Chief Justice Moss. Coming to a portrait of his chaperone, he, as usual, asked who it might be. Upon being informed that it was his guide, he remarked in all simplicity, "Well, well, very good, very good."

This shows what an observant gentleman Mr. Justice Grantham is.

James M. Reid.

Toronto, Canada, October 1.

SPOKANE S. P. CROWDING ST. LOUIS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—That Spokane Socialist party is coming to the front and might yet beat the St. Louis S. P. in having its candidates appear on the same ticket with Republicans and Democrats. To begin with, D. C. Coates, realizing that it is now or never, is busy turning handsprings and preparing himself for something great. Coates is the S. P. candidate for Congress in Spokane. At the same time he was elected on September 27 on the Spokane Charter Revision Committee through the influence and boosting he got from the Mine-Owners' and Lumber Associations' official organ, the Spokesman-Review.

Section Spokane, S. L. P., has moved into its new headquarters at 107 S. Monroe street. The Section is gaining slowly, and before long we shall be in position to give all the freak-frauds, the bogus I. W. W. and the S. P. a merry chase.

Robert Clausen.

Spokane Wash., October 15.

HAPPY AT S. L. P. COPENHAGEN VICTORY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Congratulations to De Leon and all S. L. P. comrades for the recent victory at Copenhagen. Often seeming defeats are really victories, in the end, but this is a victory at hand. Truth and Right will prevail, for they have the universe on their side.

We of the S. L. P. are confident that we are in the right, and that the abolishing of capitalism, and consequently the abolition of the system of wage slavery, is the next step to be taken in the evolution of a great sociological problem. The wheels of progress turn slowly in consequence of the many obstacles in the way. Slowly, did I say? Yet, when studying the past history of the development of our country, it seems rapid, and we can almost see the goal so far as the work of the S. L. P. is concerned.

It is for us to stand firmly for principle, knowing that a question is never settled until it is settled right, and no question of expediency should enter here. In fact, nothing short of right is expedient.

Here in Pittsfield conditions are such that our Party can do little except keep the flag unfurled. However, with the help of our ardent worker, Arthur E. Reimer, for the two summers past, we feel we are gaining some and the Star of Hope for the future of our work shines brightly.

Mrs. J. M. Kingman.

Pittsfield, Mass., October 11.

WHY NOT GIVE THE WORTHY'S NAME TO THE WORLD?

To the Daily and Weekly People:—This story was told to me a few days ago by a cigarmaker of my acquaintance. Daniel De Leon, the story ran, was operating a school on the East Side teaching cigar making at $25 a course. Further, he would send these men to scab it when there was a strike, witness the Davis shop.

When I asked him to tell me where this shop was he "didn't know," but was sure that such a shop was in existence. On with the Revolution—there are no arguments but slander against it.

Chas. Preisler.

Jersey City, N. J, October 7.

CAREY MONKEYS WITH THE BUZZ SAW.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The misnamed Socialist party held a meeting in Faneuil Hall last Monday to ratify its State ticket, and the Socialist Labor Party camped on the S. P.'s trail, incidentally making James F. Carey wince a few winces. But that's anticipating.

Carey, he of voting armory appropriations fame, opened the meeting by introducing the chairman. The chairman indulged in a few complimentary words for his party and gave way to Harold Metcalf of New Bedford, S. P. candidate for Attorney-General, a lawyer who sees no harm in endorsing the Republican candidate for District Attorney of Bristol county, Mass. Metcalf spoke on injunctions and said that his experience showed him that strikes were the strongest weapon in the hands of workingmen. The only redoubtable Hillquit of New York followed. He was introduced with a basketful of econiums which he didn't seem to think fitted him. He said he felt embarrassed and couldn't explain the praises except by thinking that Boston wanted to keep up its reputation for politeness. Mrs. Marion Craig Wentworth had some words to say on woman suffrage, and then Ambrose Miles of Lynn, candidate for State Auditor, jumped up. He went for Metcalf in vigorous fashion and treated the audience to a spectacle of two S. P. speakers contradicting each other. "I disagree with the first speaker," he roared, "who said the strike was the strongest weapon of workingmen." Then he stamped his foot shook his fist and cried, "No! The ballot is the strongest weapon in the hands of workingmen."

After the meeting the Socialist Labor Party men distributed the leaflet, the S. L. P. vs. the S. P. in the corridors to the crowd as it was leaving the hall. Mr. Carey and another prominent S. P. man came along and they were supplied, Carey remarking, "Why don't you hold a meeting of your own?" and passing on. Suddenly he came back storming: "You can't give that scab stuff out here!" and he ordered us out of the hall. He was politely told that we were within our rights. Then he shrieked and yelled, "Don't take the scab stuff! Don't be a scab!" He was answered by us, "Don't endorse Republican candidates." That settled him. And then he dusted.

This little incident with the armory builder and high priest for the unsavory Tobin Boot and Shoe Workers' outfit added some gaiety to the occasion, and we then supplied the rest of the crowd with leaflets.

John Sweeney.

Roxbury, Mass., October 12.

S. P. REFUSE TO HELP WEZOSAL.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Seattle, S. L. P., arranged a protest meeting against the deportation of Julius Wezosal, first calling a conference of revolutionary organizations. Not having the address of the S. P. local at the time, we could not invite them to the conference; but before the meeting on Sunday, September 25th, we did get their address, and invited the local to attend and also have a speaker present.

On the 27th we received a letter from the S. P. Local which showed that as long as they had not been notified by their national organization or the Political Refugees' League, and as long as they couldn't make political capital out of the meeting, Wezosal or any other refugee could be deported to Russia for all they cared. A copy of the original is herewith appended which speaks for itself.

Aug. Gillhaus.

Seattle, Wash., October 3.

(Enclosure—True Copy.)

SOCIALIST HEADQUARTERS.

213 Liberty Blg.
Seattle, Wash., 9/25/10.

A. Gillhaus, Sec. Seattle, S. L. P.

Comrade:—Your communication addressed to the Socialist party; relating to participation in a protest meeting, was considered by our local at its Thursday meeting, and I was instructed to reply to it. As our membership decided not to participate, I was not careful to note the date of the proposed meeting, which accounts for the fact that this answer is not written until the same day as set for your meeting.

This local holds the object to be worthy, and will probably engage in a protest meeting later; but such meetings accomplish their greatest results by reason of the newspaper publicity accompanying them, and concerted action all over the country is therefore advisable. We have not yet had an appeal from our national organization nor from the Political Refugees' Defense League.

Faithfully yours,
Hulet M. Wells, Sec.

S. L. P. IN YOUNGSTOWN RALLYING CENTER OF THE REVOLUTION.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—After another week's agitation in this city we have the following report to make: We added some new stock to the column of the revolutionary army of the working class. We held two meetings on the public square, distributed the national leaflet; sold $2.25 worth of literature, and held three meetings of the Political Refugees' League with the following organizations represented: the Italian Federation, Workmen's Circle, S. L. P., I. W. W., Hungarian S. L. P., and the Henry George Association. This League voted that the S. P. BE EXPELLED for nonattendance. We also made all arrangements for a mass meeting to be held by this organization to commemorate the murder of Francisco Ferrer, and to keep green in the minds of the revolutionary working class what the oppressor has in store for those who attempt to better the condition of our class. The complexion of the meeting is S. L. P. The following speakers are advertised to speak at the Ferrer meeting: Richard Koeppel, Cleveland, in German, Odon Szantgyorgizi, Hungarian, Amanda Mori, Blythesdale, Pa., Italian, and E. R. Markley of Youngstown, English. All the speakers are S. L. P. and I. W. W., not the bogus concern.

We have authorized a committee to rent a large hall to carry on agitation every Sunday evening through the winter.

I am asked to extend the hand of fellowship of some comrades to those new recruits that left the Socialist party at Philadelphia. We have two S. P. members here who are going to send their reasons for leaving the S. P. to The People. This vote-crazy gang are making themselves ridiculous now that we have shown that their free water and cheap coal and ice, and all such arrant humbug is not Socialism, but is capitalism. All the old guard of Kangs have boycotted our meetings, but their edicts are seemingly not heeded by their young element. One of them told the writer that their kind of Socialism killed the revolutionary movement in Russia. He said that the Social Democrats, as soon as they got the Duma and the Constitution, stopped there saying that they got what they wanted, and would not fight any more. The Social Revolutionists said, according to my informant, "No, let us fight on. We want the Socialist Republic." "No, no," objected the Social Democrats, "we must not do that; we shall lose all if we persist. We can get that next time. We must not use up all our strength and the loss of life will be great if we do not quit now. The Duma will fix us up and we shall not have a counter revolution." "But," said this S. P. man to me, "we had a counter revolution and lost more men than if we had forced the Czar and all his minions out of Russia and had established a republic. Those S. P.'s are just what the S. D. P.'s in Russia are. As they are not revolutionists, I am going to leave and go where I belong, into the S. L. P."

We are making progress in Youngstown, and we are just double as strong numerically as is the S. P. in this city. How is that for a "corpse"?

Comrades, the time is ripe now for agitation of the right kind. The workingmen are giving ear to our line of reasoning. Now is the time for us to hammer at all fakes, S. P. counterfeits in particular.

E. R. Markley.

Youngstown, O., October 9.

RESOLUTIONS ON COLUMBUS STRIKE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Columbus at its meeting Sunday afternoon adopted resolutions on the Rail-Light strike, a strike which has been a highly spectacular affair, and at the present time is unique, as will be recognized from the resolutions. If the suffering and horrors of this foolish craft union strike were written, it is believed it would be something that would startle the world. Of those who have died, I believe only two or three are known. It is claimed that as many as forty have died in hospitals from being crushed at the hands of the infuriated people. Of course, these were strikebreakers, but they were human beings and their deaths were uncalled for and could never have been were the A. F. of L. organized in the interest of the wage slaves instead of the capitalists.

Could the S. L. P. get hold of what is counted as money loss in this strike it would go a long way toward supplying sound literature to the strikers and clearing their minds of the fallacies that the A. F. of L. and the S. P. are foisting upon them. It is not enough that such men as the A. F. of L. organizer should get $7 a day and $1 for each of the five or six hundred men initiated in the union; some more foolish things are to be done. They are clamoring for a compulsory arbitration law. It isn't bad enough for these pure and simplers to have to sell their labor-power in the market; they must add to that helplessness the further complication of responsibility to courts. Had it not been for the "conservativism" of Governor Harmon, he would have called the legislature and by this time would have tied the unions by an arbitration law. The Republican candidate for Governor is in favor of it, and Harmon, with all his reputation as a jurist is not quoted as being opposed to it. In fact, his excuse for not calling the legislature together was economy; that the strike had been a big expense to the State, and he was not willing to further involve the taxpayers.

The resolutions adopted by Section Columbus are as follows:

Whereas, the motormen and conductors of the Railway-Light Company have been on strike for some three months, and during that time the S. L. P. members have given the strikers full support recognizing the strike as a struggle of labor against capital; and not only that, but the letter of the party policy as set forth by resolution has been complied with, and

Whereas, The strikers have left the field of labor, withdrawn their pickets, and in lieu of all semblance of a class struggle have organized a competing corporation, regularly incorporated and thereby would become a sacrificer of labor as the corporation and individual E. K. Stewart complained of are; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Labor Party members have done their full duty, and

Resolved, That further support becomes an evil, even to the extent of protecting capital, that which the Socialist or labor movement is in the field and taxing its fullest energy to overthrow.

O. Freer.

Columbus, O., October 9.

KATZ IN MILWAUKEE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Rudolph Katz, national organizer of the Socialist Labor Party, arrived in Milwaukee on Wednesday, September 28. On this night we of the S. L. P. held a good open air meeting at Fourth street and Grand avenue, selling about twenty-five books, and obtaining several subscribers to The People. Katz and C. Oberheu were the speakers.

After this meeting a Social Democratic party hanger-on amused us by saying that Captain John Smith, the founder of Virginia, was the first Socialist in America. Katz says he is now getting to hear more (?) of Socialism since his stay here.

On September 29 Katz and Oberheu held a noon-day meeting at the plant of the International Harvester Works. They addressed about 500 workingmen. On the evening of the same day we had a meeting on the South Side, National and Grove streets with Katz, Oberheu and Schnabel as speakers. Our literary agent disposed of twenty-three books.

On Friday evening, September 30, the Section arranged for a German mass-meeting at Lipp's Hall. Katz made a neat German speech, he showed up the false tactics of the Social Democratic party in a masterly manner.

On Saturday evening, October 1, we held forth at Fourth street and Grand avenue. Oberheu opened, introducing J. Herold, the Party's candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. Herold, in an eloquent speech, attacked the A. F. of L. and the S. D. P. Katz wound up by touching upon the Rucker affair.

On Sunday, October 2, Katz and Slaby visited all the Bohemian S. L. P. sympathizers. On Monday, October 3, Katz spoke at Fourth street and Grand avenue, assisted by F. Kremer, S. L. P. candidate for Governor. On Tuesday evening, Katz spoke before a Bohemian mass meeting. Several S. D. P. men smartly opened up on Katz. They are still smart; that is, they are smarting under Katz's well directed blows against the S. D. P. This latter meeting has stirred up the Bohemians somewhat.

Katz was ably assisted by C. Oberheu. During the day these two comrades gathered signatures for our nomination papers. A surprising feature of our open-air meetings was that we met with very little S. D. P. opposition.

The Milwaukee Free Press gave a clear report of one of Katz's meetings. Enclosed is a clipping from that paper.

Section Milwaukee is again compelled to show up the middle class nature of some of the S. D. P. aldermen. The Milwaukee Free Press of September 24, in reporting the proceedings of the Common Council, regarding the use of fireworks on the Fourth of July, says "Ald. Weiley (S. D. P.) introduced a resolution prohibiting the use of fireworks in any form except in the public parks, under the supervision of competent men. Fire Chief Clancy also spoke in favor of Weiley's resolution, stating many fires were also caused by toy-balloons. Ald. Mikkelson (S. D. P.) while admitting that the practise should be modified, opposed the ordinance on the ground that it will affect many merchants and wholesalers, all of whom have a large stock of fireworks on hand. In case the sale of fireworks is prohibited in Milwaukee he asked that the wholesalers be allowed to sell fireworks to cities in the state." Thus we see a Social Democrat protecting the interests of the middle class instead of preaching the revolution as a member of a legislative body. But there are more S. D. P. alderman like Mikkelson.

Mr. Debs, speaking at an S. D. P. affair, said that he was predicting up and down the country that Wisconsin would break into the national legislature this fall with two Socialist Congressmen, and he assured his hearers that he was confident that it would be done in the Milwaukee districts. Comparing these statements (although not very committable) with Debs speech at Chicago, September 18, as published in Morgan's "Provoker," one must agree with the Editor of The People in saying that the S. P. is composed of odd ends.

A. S.

Milwaukee, Wis., October 9.

(Enclosure.)

"Berger promises on his posters that if elected he will reduce the cost of living," said Rudolph Katz of New York, national organizer for the Socialist Labor Party.

"Every student of political economy knows that the price of commodities is regulated by unwritten economic laws and not fixed by political acts. Mr. Berger knows this full well but he is not above cajoling laboring men out of their votes with such a palpably thin layer of taffy."

Mr. Katz spoke last night at the Bohemian Turn Hall, Twelfth and Vine streets, on the differences between the Socialist Labor Party and the Social Democratic party.

He pointed out the fact that the Socialist Labor Party is organized for the establishment of the Socialist Republic, recognizing that this can be done only by an intelligent organization of the working classes on both political and economic lines.

A political movement without the economic movement can only tend to destroy the present order of things without constructing anything in its place, he said. The economic movement will build a new order of society.

Socialism would forever remain an inspiration without this economic organization, he said. The Social Democrats promise reform by new laws in the present system, but this would leave capitalism in full existence, he said, and hence there would be no Socialism.—Milwaukee Free Press, October 5

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

T. C., NEWARK, N. J.—Thanksgiving is a Puritan (Pilgrim Fathers) institution.

L. F. A., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—The only qualifications for President of the United States, provided by the Constitution, are—

First—Birth in the United States.

Second—Thirty-five years of age, or over;

Third—A previous residence in the country of not less than fourteen years.

Consequently, a natural born citizen, of at least thirty-five years, and of at least fourteen years' residence in the land, is, by the Constitution, qualified to be President, whether he be Catholic or Jew, Mason or Anti-Mason.

J. D., GRANITE, OKLA.—Wherever there is enough of the Socialist party for there to be an S. P. the concern is run by discarded S. L. P. elements. The exception is Milwaukee. There the S. P. is a regulation "Progressive" affair. Had La Follette come a few years sooner Berger and his set would to-day be La Folletters—where they are bound to wind up.

E. V. D., DES MOINES, IA.—Votes? No. Votes are not to be got out of the A. F. of L. by a party claiming to be Socialist as a reward for silence on A. F. of L. betrayals of the workers. What a party claiming to be Socialist will receive from the A. F. of L. in reward for silence is money—hush money—bribe.

G. R., NEW YORK—Yes. Our language is severe towards the S. P. spokesmen—but not severer than the occasion requires—and 'tis going to be increasingly severe. The S. P. draws such treatment upon itself. It does not argue against our arguments on Unionism—it has no arguments. It simply indulges in the Civic Federationized A. F. of L.'s old style blackguardism of retorting with volumes of calumny. Such conduct must be hammered down. It does the S. P. no good; see how its votes are leaving it; and such blackguardism only delays the education of the masses, besides fomenting disorderly habits of debate.

T. J. M., CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—The price of necessaries may be cheaper in Canada—but so are wages. Cheaper prices, whether through the tariff or otherwise, inevitably spell cheaper wages—unless the economic organization of Labor is strong enough to counteract that. To that end the economic organization of Labor must be soundly revolutionary. There is none such of sufficient numbers in existence.

"INQUIRER," MILWAUKEE, WIS.—What's the difference between Socialism and "What the Daily People calls Bergerism"?—Socialism promotes the economic emancipation of the working class: Bergerism promotes the economic emancipation of Berger. Keep on reading The People.

M. K., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—A revolution is not to be fly-papered. A revolution requires the ORGANIZED revolutionary interests. So long as the A. F. of L. is slobbered over, and its habitual scabbery upon itself condoned, it matters not what pretty pictures are drawn of "good and clean government"—there will be nothing doing.

S. S., NEW YORK—The statement is correct at all points. It may be emphasized in these words: "Name any S. P.-ite of any degree of notoriety who opposes Socialist unity, and you will find his name in Mr. Morgan's Rogues Gallery called 'The Chicago Provoker.'"

H. L. B., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.; W. J. B., NEW YORK, N. Y.; E. R. M., YOUNGSTOWN, O.; J. V., ROCHESTER, N. Y.; B. H. H., MILWAUKEE, WIS.; P. K., TOLEDO, O.; J. S., ST. LOUIS, MO.—Matter received.

PLATFORM

Adopted at the National Convention of the Socialist Labor Party, July, 1904, and Re-adopted at the National Convention, July, 1908.

The Socialist Labor Party of America, in convention assembled, reasserts the inalienable right of man to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

We hold that the purpose of government is to secure to every citizen the enjoyment of this right; but taught by experience we hold furthermore that such right is illusory to the majority of the people, to wit, the working class, under the present system of economic inequality that is essentially destructive of THEIR life, THEIR liberty and THEIR happiness.

We hold that the true theory of politics is that the machinery of government must be controlled by the whole people; but again taught by experience we hold furthermore that the true theory of economics is that the means of production must likewise be owned, operated and controlled by the people in common. Man cannot exercise his right of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness without the ownership of the land on and the tool with which to work. Deprived of these, his life, his liberty and his fate fall into the hands of the class that owns those essentials for work and production.

We hold that the existing contradiction between the theory of democratic government and the fact of a despotic economic system—the private ownership of the natural and social opportunities—divides the people into two classes: the Capitalist Class and the Working Class; throws society into the convulsions of the Class Struggle; and perverts government to the exclusive benefit of the Capitalist Class.

Thus labor is robbed of the wealth which it alone produces, is denied the means of self-employment, and, by compulsory idleness in wage slavery, is even deprived of the necessaries of life.

Against such a system the Socialist Labor Party raises the banner of revolt, and demands the unconditional surrender of the Capitalist Class.

The time is fast coming when in the natural course of social evolution, this system, through the destructive action of its failures and crises, on the one hand, and the constructive tendencies of its trusts and other capitalist combinations, on the other hand, will have worked out its own downfall.

We, therefore, call upon the wage workers of America to organize under the banner of the Socialist Labor Party into a class conscious body, aware of its rights and determined to conquer them.

And we also call upon all other intelligent citizens to place themselves squarely upon the ground of Working Class interests, and join us in this mighty and noble work of human emancipation, so that we may put summary end to the existing barbarous class conflict by placing the land and all the means of production, transportation and distribution into the hands of the people as a collective body, and substituting the Co-operative Commonwealth for the present state of planless production, industrial war and social disorder—a commonwealth in which every worker shall have the free exercise and full benefit of his faculties, multiplied by all the modern factors of civilization.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE Paul Augustine, National Secretary, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay, National Secretary, 144 Duchess avenue, London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no Party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 6 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE, S. L. P.

On Wednesday, October 12, a regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held at National Headquarters, 28 City Hall Place, New York city. M. Rosenberg in chair. A. Petersen elected temporary secretary, owing to absence of regular secretary. Present: Ball, Hall, Lafferty, Lefkowitz, Mittleberg, Petersen, Rosenberg, Schwartz, Sweeney. Absent with excuse: Kihn, Schrafft. Absent without excuse: Butterworth, Deutsch, Machauer, Signarowitz.

Minutes of last meeting adopted as read.

Lafferty excused for not attending meeting of last session.

Financial report: receipts, $540.25; expenditures, $708.05.

Ohio State Executive Committee suggested to have all addresses of State secretaries published in columns of the Daily and Weekly People. Secretary instructed to correspond with secretaries. Harry Gunn, Schenectady, wrote in re Wezosal Defense.

Secretary instructed to write to G. H. Fryhoff, in re matters pertaining to International Congress.

Remittance received for General Agitation Fund from Braddock, Pa., Geo. Franklin, Lathrop, Mont.

Remittances on Special Fund from Los Angeles, Cal., Portsmouth, Va., C. D. Wolff, Jersey City, N. J.

Remittances in International Congress assessments from Attleboro, Mass.

Remittances on dues stamps from Massachusetts S. E. C., Michigan S.E.C., Pennsylvania S. E. C., Washington S. E. C., and Portland, Oregon.

Correspondence relating to general agitation from Minnesota S. E. C., New Jersey S. E. C., Michigan S. E. C., Ohio S. E. C., Pennsylvania S. E. C., Washington S. E. C., Massachusetts S. E. C., A Gillhaus, in re Volkszeitung article, statement published in Daily People, Spokane, Wash., Youngstown, O., Section Philadelphia, Pa., Hartford, Conn., Manchester, N. H., Mystic, Iowa, I. Israelstam, secretary of South African S. L. P., requesting information, A. E. Reimer; A. Katz, reporting on Milwaukee ballots; Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, Local Allegheny, Pa., C. A. Johnson, Oakland, Cal., Silas Hinkel, Reading, Pa., Arch Breece, Centreville, Tenn.

Lefkowitz gave certain information in re Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation.

Arnold Petersen,
Secretary pro tem.

MINNESOTA S. L. P., ATTENTION.

Comrades:—The Minnesota State Executive Committee appeals to you for more funds to carry on the State campaign, and the Rudolph Katz agitation and organization tour. Just now, and for two or three weeks, we shall need money to pay for printing State platforms and other expenses in connection with the trip of our candidate for Governor, who will speak in various cities and country towns in the State.

We have secured 2,375 signatures for our petition and on October 6, we filed them with the State Secretary, after paying a fee of $50. Let each and every comrade do his, or her duty so we can say, "Well done, S. L. P.!"

Send all moneys to the undersigned..

M. J. Cikanek,
275 Duke Street,
St. Paul.

CONN. S. E. C.

The Conn. State Executive Committee, S. L. P., met at New Haven with M. Stodel chairman. Present: J. P. Johnson, M. Feldman, G. Langner, J. T. Riggs. Absent: J. Sundburg.

Correspondence: From Labor News Co., regarding leaflets. From J. T. Riggs, regarding meeting of S. E. C. From Section Mystic, relative to agition fund, three subs and acknowledging receipt of leaflets. From Labor News Co., receipt of money, and relative to leaflets ordered by Section Mystic. From G. Langner, regarding change of meeting of S. E. C. Bills for literature, stationery and expenses of services of S. Stodel ordered paid.

State Secretary reported having supplied S. Stodel with literature for agitation.

S. Stodel, organizer, reported holding three meetings in Waterbury with good results, disposed of twenty books, obtained four yearly subs, two half-yearlies, sold other literature and distributed pamphlets and leaflets for which he was arrested and fined $5. In Shelton held good meeting and disposed of about 125 pamphlets.

Decided to order 5,000 leaflets.

Financial report:—former balance, $93.93; receipts, $27.50; total, $121.43; expenses, $46.20; balance, $75.23.

J. T. Riggs,
Recording Secretary.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

Regular meeting of New Jersey S. E. C. October 9. Present: All officers and delegates from all Sections but Passaic, Essex and S. Hudson. Werdenberg, chairman.

Correspondence:—F. W. Ball in relation to State nomination lists. Section Passaic Co., in reference to Wezosal conference. E. Aiazzone forwarding petition list.

Committee on speakers reported completion of schedule for this campaign.

Secretary instructed to personally file the State nomination lists. Comrade Miller delegated as S. E. C. representative at meeting of Section S. Hudson. All Sections requested to forward election returns to the S. E. C. as soon as possible.

The sum of $5 donated to Wezosal Defense Fund.

Section Reports:—Hoboken—1 meeting, 12 pamphlets sold 500 leaflets distributed, 2 Arbeiter subs. Elizabeth—1 meeting. Essex—3 meetings, 27 pamphlets. Plainfield—2 meetings, 30 pamphlets. Bergen—1 meeting.

Financial Report:—Receipts, $10.15; disbursements, $6.26; cash on hand: Gen. Fund, $19.55; S. A. Fund, $21.50.

Adjourned to November 13th.

P. Merquelin, Secy.

1885. SEC. HARTFORD, CONN. 1910.

Twenty-five years of stress and struggle have passed with Section Hartford, S. L. P., and in all these years the Section never surrendered, nor even "reorganized." It steadfastly maintained the original organization. It is therefore worth while to remember the twenty-fifth anniversary. Accordinly, a GRAND RECEPTION will be given on SATURDAY evening, November 12, at S. L. P. Hall, 34 Elm street, Hartford, Conn. The original founder of the organization will render a historic review of the principal occurrences in those twenty-five years. Several "old-timers" from the neighboring cities have been invited to be present and address the audience on this occasion. There also will be music and other attractions.

Admission 50 cents a person. Refreshments free.

All are cordially invited.

Organizer.

WORKINGMEN OF ST. LOUIS.

A mass meeting to protest against Russia's infamous steps against the Russian political refugees, Julius Wezosal and Savva Fedorenko, will be held on SUNDAY, October 23, 2:30 p. m., at Druid's Hall, Ninth and Market streets, St. Louis. This meeting is called by the committee of the Defense Association. Workers are asked to attend en masse.

SECTION NEW YORK'S CALL FOR PRESENTS.

To Sections, Members and Sympathizers of the S. L. P.,

Comrades:—

This is a direct call upon you to aid us in making our Annual Fall Festival the success that it should be made. Jointly with this affair which this year will be held on Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, November 24, 1910, at Grand Central Palace, New York City, we usually arrange a bazaar and Fair on the occasion of which all presents sent to us by members and sympathizers are auctioned off, the proceeds to go towards the Daily People.

The committee having charge of the arrangements is endeavoring to raise more funds this year for the reason that we were compelled to increase our expenses due in the main to our desire to furnish as good a program as possible. Having attained a high standard in the arrangement of these affairs, it is our aim to reach a point that is expected of and is becoming such an organization as the S. L. P.

Are YOU with us? If you are show it by your actions. We need the cooperation of all in order to succeed. What we expect you to do is to send us some handiwork of any description, such as women are able to make. Fancy sofa pillows, centre pieces for tables, chair cushions, dollies, or any other object of ever so little value can be disposed of profitably at these fairs. It is through this medium that we have often in the past raised funds that enabled the Daily People to go ahead with its work of enlightening the masses. Often in the past the moneys from these sources helped the Daily People to keep up its good work.

All presents should be sent to L. C. Fraina, 28 City Hall Place, New York City.

NEW YORK STATE, NOTICE.

Sections in New York State are hereby reminded that nominations for member of the N. E. C., for 1911 term, expire Saturday, October 22, and to be governed accordingly.

Edmund Moonelis, Secretary.

FRANK E. PASSONNO'S TOUR.

S. L. P. Candidate for Governor.

New York City—Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Port Richmond—Thursday, Oct. 20.
Brooklyn—Friday, Oct. 21.
Patchogue—Saturday, Oct. 22.
Yonkers—Monday, Oct. 24.
Newburgh—Tuesday, Oct. 25.
Poughkeepsie—Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Kingston—Thursday, Oct. 27.
Schenectady—Friday, Oct. 28.
Troy—Saturday, Oct. 29.

JAMES T. HUNTER'S TOUR.

S. L. P. Candidate for Lieut-Governor.

Little Falls—Wednesday, Oct. 19.
Watertown—Thursday, Oct. 20.
Ogdensburgh—Friday, Oct. 21.
Malone—Saturday, Oct. 22.
Plattsburg—Monday, Oct. 24.
Glens Falls—Tuesday, Oct. 25.
Amsterdam—Wednesday, Oct. 26.
Gloversville—Thursday, Oct. 27.
Schenectady—Friday, Oct. 28.
Troy—Saturday, Oct. 29.
Albany—Monday, Oct. 31.
Hudson—Tuesday, Nov. 1.
Kingston—Wednesday, Nov. 2.
Poughkeepsie—Thursday, Nov. 3.
Newburgh—Friday, Nov. 4.
New York City—Saturday, Nov. 5.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION.

Mt. Vernon—Oct. 29. Speaker, Paul Augustine.

Newburgh—Oct. 29. Speaker, L. C. Fraina.

OPEN AIR MEETINGS, SECTION RICHMOND COUNTY.

Thursday, October 20—Port Richmond Square, Port Richmond. Speaker, Frank E. Passonno, candidate for Governor.

Saturday, October 29—Castleton avenue and Elizabeth street, West New Brighton. Speakers, W. A. Walters and E. Moonelis of New York.

STODEL'S TOUR IN CONNECTICUT.

Rockville and Manchester, October 18-19-20.

New Britain and Bristol, October 21-22-23.

Middletown, October 24-25-26.
Meriden, October 27,-28-29.
Bridgeport, October 31-November 1.
South Norwalk, November 2-3.
New Haven, November 4-5.

KATZ IN MINNESOTA.

Mankato, Minn.—October 19-20-21.

St. Paul, Minn.—October 22-23-24-25-26-27.

Duluth, Minn.—October 28-29-30-31.

Superior, WISCONSIN—November 1-2-3.

Minneapolis, Minn.—November 4-5-6-7-8-9-10-11.

IMPORTANT FOR SECTION COOK COUNTY, ILL.

To the members of the Socialist Labor Party of Cook County, Ill.

Comrades:—The members of the General Committee are earnestly endeavoring to find the most effective way of building up the movement in Cook County. This has taken up most of the sessions of the General Committee meetings for some time past. Several good suggestions were made, but the members of the committee feel that this should be laid before the entire membership for action.

One thing, however, the committee did decide; that is to arrange an Entertainment and Ball for the benefit of the agitation fund. The National Organizer will be here on the 20th of November and will stay till New Year, with good prospects of remaining for an unlimited time. We have got to be prepared with sufficient funds to keep him here, so it is necessary to act at once. The work of the Entertainment is under way.

Comrade Katz is one of the ablest organizers, speakers, and lecturers of the S. L. P. at the present time. With his aid, and with the local comrades putting their shoulders to the wheel, we shall have in a short time a splendid working organization. Besides Katz, we are endeavoring to secure the services of at least one more able organizer. We are in communication with several comrades, with good prospects of securing one on reasonable terms.

This and other important matters will come up for discussion at the next General Party meeting to be held on SUNDAY, October 30, 2.30 p. m. sharp, AT HUNGARIAN HEADQUARTERS, 816 MILWAUKEE AVENUE, NEAR CHICAGO AVENUE.

For Section Cook County, Ill.,
Ignatz Friedman, Organizer.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

BE PROPAGANDISTS

Spreading the Light Is the Greatest Service One Can Render Socialism.

Maybe you are tiring of these talks about the propaganda, but friends and comrades there is no more important feature of the Movement for you to consider.

"We have to think about Socialism, read about it, discuss it," says H. G. Wells, "so that we may be assured and clear and persuasive about it. We have to confess our faith openly and frequently. We must refuse to be called Liberal or Conservative, Republican or Democrat, or any of those ambiguous things. Everywhere we must make or join a Socialist Organization, a Club or Association or what not, so that we may 'count.' For us, as for the early Christians, preaching our gospel is the supreme duty."

Wells is right: the supreme duty of the Socialist is that of propagating the Movement. Here and there courageous and devoted individuals have long done the work alone, as agents for the Party press, or as distributors of Labor News literature, but these have been far too few in proportion to the Party membership.

The work of propaganda is such that the varied talents of all the adherents of the Party can be brought into play, can be made use of. You, readers of The People, take the advice of Wells and talk up what you read in the paper. Use the knowledge that the Party press gives you. Don't hide your light under a bushel; let the world about you know what you stand for, and make it understand your principles.

He is indeed a poor Socialist who does nothing to hasten the day when the world—a new world, will be ours. We should all do our share towards hastening the new time. Everybody Join the Active Brigade. Get into line for a great step forward in the propaganda of Socialism. Pass the word along the line and let each one start out to see what he can do.

We have only scratched the surface of things as yet. Now for a deeper and more widespread ploughing and sowing. "Until Socialists can be counted upon by the million, little will be done" adds Wells. "When they are—a new world will be ours." On with the propaganda that will make Socialism known to the workers of America.

The roll of honor, those sending two or more subscriptions during the week, follows:

J. C. Custer, Bridgeport, Conn.	2
F. Knotek, Hartford, Conn.	12
C. G. Sundberg, New Haven, Conn.	2
S. A. J. Stodel, New London, Conn.	5
Gus Larson, Chicago, Ill.	4
F. Zimmerman, Chicago, Ill.	2
G. H. Fryhoff, Mystic, Ia.	8
A. E. Reimer, Boston, Mass.	3
H. Schmalfuss, Pittsfield, Mass.	2
F. N. Hitchcock, Hamtramck, Mich.	3
A. Wang, Duluth, Minn.	2
J. Early, Duluth, Minn.	2
M. H. Roberts, St. Paul, Minn.	3
A. Vierling, St. Paul, Minn.	2
W. E. McCue, St. Paul, Minn.	2
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	4
F. Kissel, Omaha, Neb.	2
G. Howie, Manchaster, N. H.	2
O. Sorensen, Brooklyn, N. Y.	2
L. F. Alrutz, Schenectady, N. Y. ..	2
J. Juergens, Canton, O.	3
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	6
A. Clever, Braddock, Pa.	5
G. G. Anton, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
C. Pierson, Bellingham, Wash.	18
S. Olsen, Marietta, Wash.	2
A. Gillhaus, Seattle, Wash.	10
S. L. P., Tacoma, Wash.	2
W. H. Curtis, Kenosha, Wis.	3
K. Oberheu, Milwaukee, Wis.	3
R. Katz, Milwaukee, Wis.	6
N. A. Viseth, Superior, Wis.	4

Prepaid card orders: Boston, Mass., $7.00; Newport News, Va., $5.00; St. Paul, Minn., $3.00.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

Section Spokane, Wash., led with an order for pamphlets to the amount of $25.15. Other propaganda orders: Vancouver, B. C., $5.00; Buffalo, N. Y., $6.20; F. E. Passonno, Norwich, N. Y., $5.00; Pittsfield, Mass., $4.50; Toledo, O., $5.30; Cleveland, O., $4.00; Worcester, Mass., $2.00; Syracuse, N. Y., $2.00; Canton, O., $3.10; Newark, N. J., $1.75; West Hoboken, N. J., $1.20; Canon City, Colo., $1.00; Stodel, Norwich, Conn., $2.40; Louisville, Ky., $1.80; Seattle, Wash., $4.00.

In addition there were the usual sales of cloth-bound books.

Push out the propaganda literature from now until election day.

MRS. EISENBERG'S EXPERIENCE WITH SUE BOOKS.

Mrs. Rosa Eisenberg while in Cincinnati, Ohio, sold enough Sue books to realize the neat sum of fifty dollars in commissions. This fifty dollars she now turns over to the Labor News to aid in getting out the remaining of the Sue stories. Mrs. Eisenberg's success with the Sue stories demonstrates what can be done in the way of spreading good literature.

"Books still accomplish miracles, they persuade men," to-day, just as in Carlyle's time.

OPERATING FUND.

Our friends have been neglecting this fund altogether of late. Last week's receipts totaled just one dollar and ninety cents, the most meagre sum yet. Don't forget that we depend upon this fund to meet certain pressing needs:

C. Hansen, Phoenix, Ariz. ..	1.00
J. Bader, Newport News, Va.	.40
W. Adamek, E. Pittsburg, Pa.	.50
Total	1.90
Previously acknowledged .	6,708.01
Grand total	$6,709.91

UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

(Continued from page four.)

organizing industrially to enforce their decision, there will be no need of "shooting." The capitalist class is a coward class. Soon as it sees a vigorous demonstration at the ballot box and in the shop for Socialism, it will pull up stakes and like a detected thief slink away.

B. J.—Then let us all cast our votes solidly for the Socialist Labor Party, spread the Party's press, and at the same time not neglect to build up the revolutionary union to take and hold the industries, which we decide shall no longer be private property!

U. S.—Yes, one and all. That is the most revolutionary act possible, and the most sensible withal.

SAN FRANCISCO LECTURES.

The Socialist Labor Party in San Francisco holds free lectures every Sunday evening, 8 o'clock, at 49 Duboce street, between Valencia and Mission streets:

OCTOBER 23—J. Shenkan speaks on "Political Government versus Industrial Democracy."

OCTOBER 30—Emil J. Kern speaks on "A Panoramic View of Socialism."

SECTION PHILADELPHIA.

Section Philadelphia, S. L. P., meets every Sunday 3 P. M. 800 Parrish street.

Open air meetings are held regularly as follows:

SUNDAY: North Plaza, City Hall.
FRIDAY: North Plaza, City Hall.
SATURDAY: 40th street and Lancaster avenue.

CONNECTICUT COMRADES TAKE NOTICE.

Don't forget that there is a sub getting contest on in this State. It started September 12 and ends November 12th. The eight Nutmegs who stand at the head of the list of sub getters on November 12th, will each receive a copy of one of the Sue stories.

Connecticut stands pretty well now on the list of People readers by States, but we want to see it right up to the fore. We'll get there too if each Party member and sympathizer takes hold of the propaganda in earnest and effectively. The most effective means of propaganda is the Party press. Push the Daily and Weekly People.

Connecticut State Committee.

"The Socialist"

Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party of Great Britain.

A Monthly Publication and the Only Periodical in the British Isles Espousing Revolutionary Working Class Politics and Industrial Unionism.

EVERY WAGE WORKER SHOULD READ IT.

Subscription Rate for the United States and Canada 50 Cents a Year.

Bundle Order Rate, $3.00 per 100 Copies, Including Postage

Subscribe through the office of
The WEEKLY PEOPLE,
28 City Hall Place, New York.

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD I W W UNIVERSAL LABEL

INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD

GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD: Chas. E. Trainor, Transportation Industry; Herman Richter, Building Industry; Robert McLure, Public Service Industry; Frank Knotek, Metal and Machinery Industry; Harry B. Simpson, Metal and Machinery Industry.

General Secretary-Treasurer, H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich.

Send all communications, contributions or other matter intended for the General Organization of the I. W. W. to H. Richter, Hamtramck, Mich. Send for literature and particulars on how to join the Industrial Class Union.

I. W. W. NOTES.

Sound industrial unionism is gaining everywhere in spite of self-seekers and simplers who block the road to power.

From Johannesburg, Africa, fellow-worker Israelstam writes that the bogus Locals formed there by the notorious Tom Mann have repudiated him and asked for speakers from the militant class organization in that city.

In England, in spite of all opposition, the I. W. G. B. are gaining. The simplers there are on the wane. The Wilson letter aided greatly to show the harmfulness of the I'm-a-Bum crowd.

Last week a Local of glassworkers was chartered in Port Allegheny, Pa. Local Tacoma, Wash., reorganized, and several members-at-large joined the I. W. W. in various parts of the country, also in Mexico.

The new leaflet is going out fast. Get some for local distribution, $1.75 a thousand; 20 cents a hundred.

The fellow workers in Chicago are carrying on an educational campaign which will add greatly to the membership of the Locals there. They recognize that an uninformed worker is the easy prey of the labor fakir. Philadelphia is preparing the ground for solid organization. In Pittsburg and vicinity work is carried on to repair the damage done by the bogus concern.

Fellow wage-workers, sound industrial unionism needs the co-operation of every one, men and women, to overcome the influence of capitalism, to spread the knowledge by the aid of which our class alone can conquer. Will you do your part?

Join the I. W. W.

H. Richter.

LOUISVILLE OPEN-AIR MEETING.

Jackson and Breckenridge streets, Thursday, October 20, 7:30 p. m.

Seventeenth street and High avenue, Thursday, October 27, 7:30 p. m.

Fourth and Central avenues, South Louisville, November 3, 7:30 p. m.

Every Saturday night, Third and Market streets, 7:30 p. m.

Jas. H. Arnold.

A LIMITED NUMBER OF
Daily People
Anniversary Medallions
have been procured from the manufacturers and are offered to the first comers at
30 Cents Postage prepaid.

Detached from its red ribbon, this medallion makes a charming watch fob, and will always bring back memories of the trying times our Party Press has withstood.

N. Y. LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, N. Y.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Standing notices of Section headquarters or other permanent announcements. Five dollars per year for five lines.

Los Angeles, Cal., headquarters and public reading room at 317 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

San Francisco, Cal., 49 Duboce avenue, Headquarters and reading room of Section San Francisco, Cal., Socialist Labor Party, Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation, Lettish Socialist Labor Federation, and Scandinavian Discussion Club, at 49 Duboce avenue.

Denver, Colo., Section meetings the second Thursday evening of each month at Hall, 209 Charles Building. Agent of Party organs, Al. Wernet, Hotel Carlton, 15th and Glenarm streets.

Hartford, Conn., Section meets every second Wednesday in the month at 8 p. m., at Headquarters, 34 Elm street.

Chicago, Ill. The 14th Ward Branch, Socialist Labor Party meets every first and third Friday, 8 p. m., at Friedman's Hall, Grand and Western avenues. Workingmen and women invited.

Boston, Mass., Section meets every first and third Thursday in the month, at 8 p. m., at 694 Washington street. Discussions at every meeting. All sympathizers invited.

Minnesota S. E. C. All communications should be addressed to M. J. Cikanek, 278 Duke street, St. Paul, Minn.

Minneapolis, Minn., S. L. P., Section meets the third Saturday of each month at 8 p. m., at Union Temple, Room 3. Address of Literary Agent is Peter Riel, 2516 West 21st street.

St. Paul, Minn., S. L. P., Section holds a regular business meeting the second Thursday evening of each month, at Federation Hall, corner Third and Wabasha streets.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P. P. Merquelin, Secretary, 121 Myrtle avenue, Plainfield; W. J. Carroll, Financial Secretary, 1076 Bond street, Elizabeth.

Passaic Co., N. J., Branch I (English) meets every first and third Thursday in the month at 817 Main street, Paterson. Readers of the Party press are invited.

Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., Section Headquarters at corner Liberty and Pleasant streets. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday of the month.

Cleveland, O., S. L. P., Section meets first and third Sunday of the month at 3 p. m., at Headquarters, 2416 East 9th street.

Portland, Ore., Headquarters of S. L. P. Section and Scandinavian Labor Federation, 224½ Washington street, Rooms 1 and 2.

Allentown, Pa., S. L. P., Section meets every first Saturday in the month at 8 p. m. Headquarters, 815 Hamilton street.

Providence, R. I., Section meets every second and fourth Tuesday of the month at 98 Weybosset street, Room 14, 8 p. m.

Seattle, Wash., Section Headquarters, Sullivan Building, 712 First avenue, Room 309. P. O. Box 1854. Propaganda meetings every Sunday, 8 p. m., Columbia Hall, 7th avenue between Pike and Union streets.

Spokane, Wash., S. L. P., Section meets every Sunday, 10:30 a. m., at Headquarters, 107 S. Monroe street.

Tacoma, Wash., S. L. P., Section Headquarters and free reading room, Room 364, Wallace Building, 12th and A streets.

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